FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA CITES MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN U.S. BUDGET

AU160918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President whose term of office expires in 4 days, yesterday signed the country's draft budget for the incoming budget year. This draft budget envisages an unprecedented amount for military expenditures--$2.3 billion--which means by $23.3 million more than the last financial year.

This increase is justified by the notorious "Soviet threat." However, this action of Carter's has a somewhat symbolic character, since more than 8 months are left before the new financial year and in the meantime the new President, Ronald Reagan, will make amendments to the budget. It is almost certain that he will increase the level of military expenditures.

DAILY ON U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR

AU151457 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 15 Jan 81

["El Salvador: 'Is Intervention a Rescue'"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan (BTA)--The question of what will happen in El Salvador now is almost merging with the question of what dimensions the external intervention will reach, writes Sybila Dimova in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today.

Emphasizing that for a year the official power has resolutely proved the non-availability of efficient means to cool down the people's anger, and the recent successes of the guerrillas also testify to a change in the balance of powers in the military sphere, the author draws the conclusion that now it is only the external intervention that can slow down the logical course of the Salvadoran revolutionary process. She is of the opinion, regardless of the view confirmed by recent events that it is much more convenient for the USA that the foreign intervention is effected "through an intermediary", yet there is no guarantee that the military intervention will stop here. She writes: "It is highly probable for the USA to give up the outer, decorum and switch over to direct interference, especially in view of a number of statements by new President Reagan and his close aides".

DOYNOV MEETS WITH GREEK CP SECRETARY IN ATHENS

AU151925 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Athens, 15 Jan (BTA)--A meeting was held here between the secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Kharilaos Fiorakis, and the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Ognyan Doynov, who is on visit to Greece at the invitation of the CC of the Greek Communist Party. During the meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in complete unanimity, topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement were discussed, as well as some questions of the international situation.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU151500 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The 11th plenum of the Dimitrov's Komsomol Youth League on certain topical tasks in the Komsomol's work continues. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries; and Georgi Grigorov, chief of the organizational department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the plenum.

Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a report outlining the problems of the political and ideological education of youth as well as of its achievements in labor, education, qualification and organizational work of the Komsomol.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS 'SOLIDARITY' AIMS, AID, CAUSES

'Arbitrary'. 'Irresponsible' Acts

LD152004 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Poland. Present developments in that country are characterized on the one hand by the efforts of communists and relevant party and state bodies to stabilize the economy, and on the other hand by irresponsible actions of those who are interested in destabilizing the economy. The party and the government bodies' efforts are now concentrated on the full restoration of industrial production and of the extraction of coal and raw materials, on the development of farm production and on securing food supplies. Thus, the Polish premier, Jozef Pinkowski, told the congress of the farmers cooperative organization, which has almost 6 million members that the most urgent and, at the same time, one of the most difficult tasks now is to improve food supplies. He emphasized the need to increase the efficiency and vegetable and livestock production and to make better use of arable land. Premier Pinkowski also pointed to the lack of the means of production in agriculture, and he said that the government is striving to improve the state of affairs in the framework of the 3-year program for stabilizing the Polish economy.

As compared with last year, agriculture will receive more fertilizers and agricultural machinery; also investments for soil improving measures will be increased. Also industry must help secure these tasks. That is why, in the present economic situation, it is irresponsible, to say the least, that Solidarity leaders, by their arbitrary proclamation of free Saturdays, are increasing losses incurred by the national economy and thus depriving citizens of essential goods. Another irresponsible action and an example of the arbitrariness of the Solidarity union's leaders is the staging of a 2-hour strike in the town of Rzeszow yesterday. Its aim was, as the Solidarity leaders said, to enforce the registration of a so-called free trade union for private farmers. In a situation when the Polish national economy needs especially an increase in the productivity of labor, and the further development of all areas of industry and agriculture, certain regional Solidarity organizations are assuming unauthorized rights and are even preventing collectives from working. The aim of these actions is to undermine the socialist system in the country. Instead of fulfilling their obligations, ensuring from their coresponsibility for the management of the economy and its socialist development, the Solidarity leaders are trying to maintain an atmosphere of anarchy in the country. [as heard]

Daily on AFL-CIO Aid

LD161012 Prague CTK in English 0809 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CETEKA)--The U.S. trade union centre AFL-CIO has been for several months closely cooperating with the leadership of the Polish "Solidarity" trade union for which it has provided extensive financial and material "aid" totalling at present some 160,000 dollars, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today.

The daily recalled the admission by Thomas Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, that the aid was requested personally by "Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa and pointed out that this fact contradicts the assertions of "Solidarity" representatives that the financial aid they are getting from capitalist states is coming from "friends and sympathizers" and without being called for.

The paper asked what the AFL-CIO, which has many a time called for the liquidation of "communist regimes" in Eastern Europe, can expect from its investments in Poland. "Solidarity" functionaries claim that they do not act against socialism and that "Solidarity" is not a political organization. Should this be given by Lech Walesa as the reason for asking financial support from the AFL-CIO he would not get a cent from the organization. It would be naive and silly to believe that reactionaries from the AFL-CIO would pay tens of thousands of dollars to a trade union or any other organization in Poland that would seek a positive solution of the present problems, strengthening and further development of the socialist system in the country, the daily stressed.

Minarik on Causes

AU151851 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 81 p 6

[Second installment of Pavol Minarik article: To Restore Unity and Discipline: Causes of the Critical Development in Poland"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY AND STATE LEADERSHIP PRESUMED THAT AFTER THE SIXTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION, THE SECOND PART OF WHICH (HELD ON 4-6 OCTOBER 1980) WAS PRECEDED BY A SO-CALLED 1-HOUR WARNING STRIKE BY THE NEW SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION FEDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH ITS REGISTRATION, THAT THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY WOULD CALM DOWN. DEVELOPMENTS TOOK A DIFFERENT COURSE, HOWEVER.

Solidarity, which on 10 November last year forced a registration in which socialist constitutional principles were mentioned only in an amendment to the statutes, was setting off--instigated by antisocialist forces--constant new strikes and political provocations. The activity of the so-called Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense (KOR), the Confederation of Independent Poland and other antisocialist groups supported by the West was reinforced. Unrealistic demands were escalating, manifestations of anarchy spreading and the country's political and economic destabilization persisting. The Central Council of Polish Trade Unions disintegrated during that period. By the end of last year Polish trade unions were disbanded and three kinds of trade unions were formed in their place: sector trade, unions, the new Solidarity trade union federation led by Lech Walesa, and smaller independent trade unions with local or statewide range of activity.

In the first 2 days of December 1980 the seventh PZPR Central Committee session was held in Warsaw. IT CONFIRMED AND FURTHER DEVELOPED THE POLITICAL LINE OF THE SIXTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION, WHICH FORMULATED THE DIRECTION FOR OVERCOMING THE DEEP CRISIS AND DETERMINED THE ORIENTATION OF ACTIVITIES FOR NORMALIZING LIFE IN THE COUNTRY. That also transpired from the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on "the party's tasks in the struggle for a socialist character in the renewal of social life," delivered at the seventh session by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The session also pointed out that the process of socialist renewal in Poland encountered considerable obstacles. According to the assessment of the seventh PZPR Central Committee session, the atmosphere of a profound political crisis persisted in the country up to that period, an atmosphere that may have serious negative consequences. Leading Polish representatives judged that the division of the united trade union movement represented a negative factor in the country's life. They were alarmed by the imperialist subversive centers' overt attempts to take advantage of that situation to pit the newly set up trade unions against the Polish Communist Party. Some people from the Solidarity organization began to overstep the authority of the trade union federation as defined in its statutes. That amounts, in fact--as S. Kania stressed at the seventh PZPR Central Committee session--to violating the law and appropriating legal rights that are due exclusively to the state power. He added that there must not be double rule in any country and thus not in Poland.

At that session Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz were criticized for the first time.

The party's seventh session decided to convene the Ninth PZPR Congress, which is to be held at the turning point of the first and second quarters of 1981. The discussion taking place in the party's primary organizations before the extraordinary congress and also reflected in the Polish press has shown that COMMUNISTS ARE STRIVING TO CREATE CONDITIONS AND PREREQUISITES TO OVERCOME THE EXISTING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS. It is their primary aim to strengthen the party and to consolidate its unity, action ability and discipline, which they view as the main guarantee that all factors and elements alien to socialism will be--under the PZPR's leadership--eliminated from social life, that all attempts to revise the party's leading role in society will be rebuffed. Meritorious party members have stressed that the preparation for the congress must also mark the beginning of the party's aggressive onslaught in ideological activity. The session effected additional important cadre changes: W. Kruczek, A. Karkoszka, S. Kowalczyk and A. Werblan were relieved of the post of Politburo members. M. Moczar and T. Grabski were elected new Politburo members. A total of 4 out of the 14 Politburo members elected at the Eighth PZPR Congress remained in that supreme party body: H. Jablonski, M. Jagielski, W. Jaruzelski and S. Kania.

After the seventh PZPR Central Committee session the situation in Poland partially calmed down. Such a development in the country was aided not only by the PARTY'S AND BY THE STATE LEADERSHIP'S MORE RESOLUTE COURSE AGAINST ANTISOCIALIST FORCES and manifestations of anarchy, but also by the MOSCOW MEETING OF THE HIGHEST PARTY AND STATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER COUNTRIES held on 5 December 1980. THAT MEETING CONFIRMED THE PREVIOUSLY (at a meeting of Soviet and Polish representatives in Moscow) EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT SOCIALIST POLAND, THE PZRR AND POLISH PEOPLE CAN FULLY RELY ON THE SOVIET UNION'S AND OTHER SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES' FRATERNAL SOLIDARITY AND ASSISTANCE. The Moscow meeting expressed the conviction that communists, the workers class and the working people of the Polish People's Republic will be able to overcome the existing difficulties and ensure the country's further development along a socialist path.

In that period the wave of strikes subsided. The time came for a calmer analysis of the causes of the crisis in the country. Leading Polish representatives were frankly saying--statements also reflected in the Polish mass information and propaganda media--THAT THE COMPLICATED SITUATION WAS CAUSED BY THE GROWING CRISIS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Its foundation consisted, among other things, in the failure to respect the economic laws of building socialism and in Poland's growing indebtedness abroad. A negative role was played by the somewhat slowed down but still excessive capital investment, inadequate quality of management and organization of labor, lack of thriftiness and, in many cases, by little work discipline. According to the view of some Polish communists, the party and state paid dearly, politically and economically, for lack of consistency in collectivizing, industrializing and developing agriculture.

It was precisely agriculture, which is still very fragmented in the Polish People's Republic, which experienced the greatest difficutlies last year. According to latest agency reports, private farmers till 78.6 percent of cultivated agricultural land, state farms 17.7 percent and cooperatives only 3.7 percent. On top of that, small-scale agricultural production with its inefficient crop and animal production was affected by adverse weather. Grain production fell 3.2 million tons short of the plan in Poland last year, potatoes 18 million tons, sugar beets 6.6 million tons and oleaginous crops 340,000 tons.

Last year's poor harvest led to reduced state procurement of cattle for slaughter by 160,000 tons. Last year's overall agricultural production in the Polish People's Republic was lower than in 1973; crop production was even below that of 1970. [paragraph continues]

The difficult situation in the sale of basic foodstuffs, a situation which has lasted for 4 months now and continues to deteriorate, also results from that decline. That was also confirmed by the results of the December inspection carried out by Polish state inspectors in 1,076 stores in 15 major Polish cities. There is a complicated situation in supplies of animal fat, and edible oil. The greatest problems concern meat and meat products. The rationing system for meat and other goods in short supply, which Poland decided to introduce, is designed to help overcome the present bad situation in supplying the population.

Neo-Nazi Relations

AU151853 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 81 p 7

["(KOV)"-signed Bonn dispatch: "A New Phase of Revanchism" West German Neo-Nazis Want To Negotiate on So-Called'German Eastern Territories' With Polish 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jan--This Monday the paper UNSERE ZEIT published on page one a reproduction of a leaflet issued by the neo-Nazi organization Aktion Deutsche Einheit, stating among other things that "the strike wave in Poland opens a new phase in the battle to reacquire the German Eastern Territories."

At the same time the leaflet demands that all West German economic assistance to Poland be bound "to such political and economic conditions that will lead to the renewal of German rule over the Eastern Territories." It is a patriotic duty, it alleges, to establish the broadest possible contacts with the "Solidarity" trade union and to negotiate with it on the so-called German Eastern Territories.

The leaflet, which calls the FRG's agreements with the socialist states a "betrayal of German interests," lists the territories which have allegedly been temporarily lost. The territories also include the Czechoslovak frontier area, which is as large as "Saarland and Hessen put together." The ravanchists also claim the French territory around Strasbourg. In conclusion the neo-Nazis appeal to everybody to send this leaflet to as many "Germans in the East" as possible, and call upon people to turn "to the representatives of the new political opposition on all levels on every occasion."

It is a deplorable fact that in certain Federal Army barracks there still hang maps encompassing the so-called Great German Reich and beside them various slogans testifying to the fertile soil of revanchism. Similar maps continue to appear in school textbooks also. They are proof of where leniency can lead if practiced toward those who have not learned from the recent past, still wanting to change the borders in Europe. CDU and CSU policy, casting doubts on detente and talking about an "open German issue," is also playing into these people's hands.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES CUBAN, BULGARIAN AMBASSADORS

LD152118 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Zhivko Popov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. In their talk, they discussed topical issues of the mutual relations between the two fraternal countries, and evaluated some aspects of the current international situation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, also received Sidroc Ramos Palacio, ambassador of Cuba to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his inauguration to the function.

HULA RECEIVES GUINEA REPUBLIC INTERIOR MINISTER

LD151542 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Jan (CETEKA)--Guinean Interior Minister Sekou Cherif, head of the visiting delegation of the Guinean Interior Ministry, was received here Thursday by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula. The two representatives discussed the results and further possibilities of cooperation between the two countries. Also present was Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

RADIO COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD151526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio, and Boyan Traykov, director general of Bulgarian Radio, today signed a new cooperation agreement and an attached working protocol for 1981-1982.

The implementation of the two documents anticipates the broadening of cooperation in all areas of radio work. This cooperation will aid the further development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

LENART SPEAKS AT CPSL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES MEETING

LD152214 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpts] A working meeting on the environment began this morning at the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava. Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives were present at the meeting. Today the working meeting was addressed during the discussion by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He stressed, above all, the party's approach to the solution of pressing environmental issues, which play a part in our living standard. In the area of man and his environment, we should utilize all advantages of the socialist social system together with the results of the scientific-technical revolution, Comrade Lenart said. Compared with the industrially advanced countries which allot 4-5 percent of their investment expenses for the protection and construction of ecological projects, we have much ground to make up.

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK, GDR ENVOY MEET-Today Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received the GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Helmut Ziebart, at the Cernin Palace in Prague. At the meeting, which took place in connection with the commencement of the diplomat's tour of duty, they discussed the further development of relations between the two countries and exchanged views on topical international problems. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81 LD]

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER--Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 13 January. Nier led a delegation which took part in a regular consultation held between the two interior ministries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH FRG--In Bonn on 13 January, Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics, discussed CSSR-FRG economic cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 81 p 7 AU]

MINISTER HOFFMANN MEETS WITH USSR'S YEPISHEV

LD150906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (ADN)--GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today received Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The cordial talk at the Defense Ministry was attended by deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR Army, Col-Gen Heinz Kessler.

Army General Yepishev conveyed fraternal greetings from the Soviet defense minister, Marshal of the USSR, Dmitriy Ustinov, which were most cordially reciprocated by Army General Heinz Hoffmann. The partners in the discussion appraised the common political and military activities of the members of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany in preparing the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress as a significant contribution to further intensifying the class brotherhood and brotherhood-in-arms between the two fraternal states and armies. Close cooperation and the common struggle of the brothers-in-arms for a high fighting strength and combat readiness provides the guarantee that socialism and peace will at all times be secured reliably in close fighting unity with the Joint Armed Forces of the other Warsaw Pact states.

CPSU DOLGIKH-LED DELEGATION VISITS KARL-MARX-STADT

LD160041 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU, headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the Central Committee, currently visiting the GDR, today visited Karl-Marx-Stadt. At the Fritz Heckert machine tool plant, which delivers two-thirds of its exports to the USSR, the guests were briefed about the progress of competition.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC VISITS BRECHT CENTER; ENDS VISIT

LD151254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (ADN)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec ended his official visit to the GDR today with a visit to the Brecht Center in the GDR capital. Accompanied by his host, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, he acquainted himself with the work of the Bertholt Brecht archive of the GDR Academy of Arts and with the center's international appeal. This educational and research center in the house where the writer lived and worked from 1953 until his death in 1956, is visited by almost 20,000 guests a year from more than 50 countries.

Afterwards, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer saw his guest and his entourage off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW POLISH ENVOY, DISCUSSES TIES

LD151458 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text]--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski, who presented his credentials. The ambassador conveyed best wishes from Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State.

During the ensuing discussion, Erich Honecker stressed that the SED and GDR attributed great importance to the further development of friendly, fraternal relations with the PZPR and the Polish People's Republic. In accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, everything will always be done to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the Polish people. He endorsed the internationalist support for the struggle of the PZPR to consolidate socialist order in the Polish People's Republic.

SECURITY AUTHORITIES DETAIN TRANSIT ABUSER

AU152029 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 10 January GDR security organs caught redhanded (West) Berlin resident Helena Trimple at the GDR Horst border crossing point and detained her. As an agent of a criminal gang she actively participated in crimes on the GDR's transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Opel Manta automobile with license plate B-LN 281 used for the crime was impounded.

KESSLER LAUDS VIGILANCE OF BORDER TROOPS

DW132107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt from speech delivered by Col-Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration, on 13 January at the SED delegates' conference of the GDR Border Troops' (Woellner) unit--recorded]

[Text] It is evident that like everywhere else in the party the fighting strength in your sphere, too, has grown considerably. We know that the reliable securing day in and day out of the GDR state border to West Berlin constitutes a high demand, a genuine challenge for every communist of your unit, for any member of the FDJ, and for any border guard.

This is so because the GDR's role as a cornerstone of peace in Europe carries particular weight in the international class struggle and because the class enemy has not abandoned its attempts at continuously launching provocations against our socialist state especially from West Berlin, at increasingly using this method of diversion for counterrevolutionary activities and at turning it more and more into a NATO base in defiance of treaties concluded under international law.

If it is said that the soldiers of socialism are on guard for peace then this also fully applies to the comrades of the GDR's Border Troops. Standing guard in the frontline between socialism and imperialism, safeguarding law and order along the state border, checking provocations and consistently thwarting any violation of the border system--these are important acts for peace. [applause]

HONECKER MEETS BERLIN BISHOPS' CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

LD151428 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Gerhard Schaffran, bishop of Dresden-Meissen and chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, for an inaugural visit at his official residence.

During the meeting, a frank exchange of views was held on relations between the Catholic Church and the state in the GDR and a discussion of the international situation and other mutually interesting issues.

Present at the inaugural visit were Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; Prelate Paul Dissemond, secretary of the Berlin Bishops' Conference; and ordinariatsrat [church counsellor] Monsignor Gerhard Lange.

MINISTER EXPLAINS ENERGY SAVING ORDINANCE

AU152015 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 14 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Dr Wolfgang Weineck [name as published], GDR minister of coal and power: "New Energy Ordinance; It Includes Five Statutes Arranged by Topics"]

[Summary] "On 1 January 1981 the ordinance on energy management in the GDR--energy ordinance (Law Register 1, No 33 of 10 December 1980) went into effect. It contains a number of new provisions that result from basic decisions of the Council of Ministers about energy policy and are aimed at rational use of power. At the same time proven provisions have been taken over from the current energy ordinance and now have been combined into one document.

"A new feature is that utilizing waste energy has been proclaimed the legal duty of combines, enterprises and production cooperatives." Considerable reserves still exist in this field and enterprises may also pass on waste energy to other power consumers.

"The manufacturers of plants whose operations produce residual energy will be dutybound to offer solutions which permit utilization of secondary energy.

"Also new is the inclusion of liquid gas, for example propane, within the purview of the ordinance. Like other power sources liquid gases are now also subject to planning and plan accounting as well as to decisions about the most purposeful use of a power source. Whereas in the past enterprises and citizens required permission from the pertinent power combine for stationary heating plants which consume city or natural gas, such permission will also be necessary for liquid gas operated plants in the future."

In addition, the ordinance also contains numerous provisions intended to further improve management and planning in the energy sector. "Thus newly included in the ordinance were stipulations concerning work on power contingents, measures for planned reduction in performance when electric power, gas or heat are being used, as well as drafting energy-related documents for investments."

"The new energy ordinance, which includes five thematically arranged statutes, is intended to help further enhance the capability and national economic effectiveness of the power economy."

MITZINGER ANSWERS LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON ENERGY

DW151316 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1506 GMT on 14 January in its "Listeners' Forum" presents Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister for coal and power, answering listeners' questions on energy problems.

Asked about the coal and energy situation, Mitzinger says he is convinced that "the situation is stable in the electricity, gas, coal and heat supply fields."

Questioned about his responsibilities in general, the minister says: "As a whole, I am responsible for the proper supply of the economy with fuel and energy so that every plant can carry out its production and that every household has electricity, warm rooms and cooking gas. More concretely put, more than 18,000 megawatts must be in the electricity network under present weather conditions, some 33,000 tons of soft coal must be produced every hour by the miners in the open pits to produce this electricity, briquettes and the necessary quantity of gas." Some 240,000 miners and energy workers do this. There are 23 combines in this industrial branch.

Answering a question about soft coal mining efficiency, the minister says: "I can say as a whole that the mining of soft coal always has been effective for the GDR and will remain effective. Crude brown coal is our most important energy source and will remain so beyond the year 2000." In 1980, we had to exploit our domestic energy sources considerably more due to changed foreign trade conditions, Mitzinger says, something which convincingly was stressed by Erich Honecker in his Gera speech. The 1981 plan aims for the exploitation of 2 million more tons of brown coal in the first quarter of 1981 than was produced in the first quarter in 1980.

Mitzinger goes on to say that new open-pits are continuously being opened up because resources from old ones end eventually. "From 1981 through 1985 we will open up about 20 new open-pit mines," he says. Mitzinger goes on to state that resources will last well beyond the year 2000. Geologists and scientists say that there are also resources in the GDR that lie deeper, so that "coal will last well beyond the year 2000, and it will remain our most important energy source."

Questioned whether Senftenberg in the Lausitz will have to be eliminated in the interest of soft coal mining, Mitzinger says: "I know nothing about that."

As regards the soft coal powerplant in Jaenschwalde, the first 500 megawatt bloc will be put into operation in the first quarter of 1981, says the minister, adding that the full output of 500 megawatts will be achieved next winter. This powerplant is an example of excellent cooperation with the Soviet Union which supplied the complete 500 megawatt turbine set. Polish, Hungarian and Czechoslovak comrades helped to build the powerplant, says Mitzinger. Asked about pump-fed hydroelectric powerplants, he simply says that they are an important part of the energy system.

A listener wants to know whether more than 10 percent of GDR electricity comes from nuclear powerplants. The minister says: "I can correct this, it is presently 11 percent. Mitzinger goes on to say that nuclear powerplants will be developed further. "The capacity of the nuclear powerplant in Lubmin near Greifswald will be doubled in the 5-year plan and beyond it, and we are working on the construction of another nuclear powerplant near Stendal," says Mitzinger. The minister says that "powerplants working on the basis of the tested Soviet nuclear powerplant technology work very reliably and are stable. And they are very compatible with the environment. The nuclear powerplants operating in our country replace an output of 15 million tons of coal a year." When the nuclear powerplants are in full operation such as in winter, "they replace an output of 60,000 tons of coal a day."

As regards the international 750 kilovolt grid, Mitzinger says that "we are connected with it already. The 750 kilovolt line is in Hungary and it goes on via 400 kilovolt lines through the CSSR to the GDR." This was an object of international economic integration with GDR investments. The "peace" energy system is the biggest in the world. It contains the power output of the Soviet Union and all CEMA countries, so that the frequency used is the same from Siberia to Berlin.

Answering a question about hard coal resources in the GDR, Mitzinger says: "I can give a short answer to this question. There are no hard coal resources in the GDR."

A listener wants to know whether the price of 8 pfennig for one kilowatt hour, which has been stable for a long time, is being subsidized by the state. Mitzinger says that the state spends much on subsidizing certain prices. People often think that this involves only foodstuff and public transportation fares. "The costs of producing one kilowatt hour amount to 18 or 20 pfennig, including the power transmission costs to the counsumer. Consumers have been paying 8 pfennig for a kilowatt hour for years. Everybody can figure out how high the state subsidies for the people are." The production costs of soft coal as well as the removal of water from the mines keep increasing, Mitzinger says, so we must be all the more careful in handling power. In peak energy consumption periods the populace uses 20 percent of the output of 18,000 megawatts. A cut of 1 or 2 percent would amount to quite something. Every citizen can contribute to the saving of energy, Mitzinger says.

A prime energy increase of some 0.7 or 0.5 percent is being envisaged for next year, the minister says. Rational use of energy is most important. "The cheapest energy is the energy that has been saved," says Mitzinger.

As regards other energy sources such as solar or wind energy, the minister says that the most important additional energy source is "the development of nuclear energy in the GDR in very intense cooperation with the Soviet Union." The exploitation of waste heat is another important matter states Mitzinger, adding that some 675 plants have received the title of exemplary plant with low energy consumption. Some 293 plants have received that title several times. The Leuna plant is outstanding in this respect, he says.

Work is being done on the use of coal dust or briquette slurry in heating systems as well as on the adaptation of oil-fired systems to coal-fired in order to cope with the high oil prices. Some 22 percent of soft coal ashes are recycled in the GDR as construction material additives, for amelioration and recultivation of land and in road construction as well as a substitute for cement. Iron is also being filtered out from ashes, he says.

A listener wants to know what the power stages are that are being announced by the radio. The minister explains that the stages indicate how much energy can be used at certain times. Questioned about prime energy losses, it is claimed that about 60 percent of prime energy is lost through transformation. Only 33 percent of the prime energy reach the citizen in the form of electricity.

Another question deals with the use of microelectronics by the mining industry. Mitzinger says that microelectronics are being widely used. A conveyor bridge operator said that he could not imagine operating his machine without microelectronics, stressing that the top production of his machine was 91 million cubic meters of soft coal in 1980.

BRIEFS

TRAINING FOR FOREIGN SPECIALISTS--This year, some 150 agricultural specialists from Africa, Asia and Latin America are receiving the chance to acquire additional knowledge at the advanced training center of the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Foodstuffs Industry in Zschortau. The first of a total of three 3-month courses begins this Wednesday. Some 20 experts from Algeria, Libya, Syria and Guyana will study problems related to the management and planning of animal production and veterinary services. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

JOINT EXERCISES TO BE HELD WITH SOVIET FORCES

LD151850 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Joint Soviet-Hungarian military exercises are to be held in our country in the next few days. The selected staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army and of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in our country will take part in the exercises, which are held in accordance with the yearly training plan. A limited number of reservists have been called up for the exercise.

GYENES MEETS SWEDISH LEFTIST LEADER IN STOCKHOLM.

LD152142 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Hungarian-Swedish interparty talks have been held in Stockholm. The Hungarian party delegation, headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, held talks with Lars Werner, Central Committee chairman of the Swedish Communist Left Party, and with other leaders of the sister-party.

PUJA EXPLAINS SOCIALIST, NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

AU152040 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 13 Jan 81 p 7

[Tamas Zala article: "Hungarian Foreign Policy: Book by Frigyes Puja"]

[Excerpt] In his latest book, Frigyes Puja presents Hungarian foreign policy, making it clear that our country's diplomatic activity includes a fair amount of strikingly distinct national features. Still, the precept can be traced all the way through his exposition that, in view of the fact that Hungary is a member of a world system--the socialist community--it follows that in its fundamentals its foreign policy cannot be different form that of the fraternal countries and, along with and despite specific features, "with regard to fundamental issues, it is identical with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

Theoretically and ideologically, it is a crystal clear position. Not a single existing socialist country could adopt one of a different kind. However, life assumes the unequivocal form of ideals only in the most infrequent cases and conforms only exceptionally with pure ideals. Thus, it is not unreasonable to raise the question, immediately at the beginning of the book, whether differences can arise among socialist countries. His answer is that no matter how much at variance with the nature of the countries and the ideal character of the system of ties linking them, differences can indeed arise among them, as--according to the experiences of the past years--they have in fact arisen. Admittedly they could largely be traced back to some irregularity, and, in most cases, subjective reasons had to play a decisive role in them. For all that, however, facts remain facts; disturbances in unity, accord, advanceing together and coordinating interests do occur in the socialist countries' system of relations here and there. A sad example is China; censuring China is a recurring feature in our foreign minister's analysis, although in a maledictory sense someone else could also be mentioned.

However, neither some contrived problem nor merely a blunder in leading the country lies at the bottom of such an "embarkation on a separate path," disruption of unity, but instead something that is a significant characteristic of all nation-states, namely that they have their own national interests. The identity of the nature of the social system does not by any means mean uniformity and it cannot mean that, because there are as many dissimilarities regarding geographical position, size, number of inhabitants, temperament of the population and the emotional disposition of the people as there are socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, following from those and other factors, national and international features do not necessarily coincide, emphasizes the author, adding that representing rightful national interests is not nationalism and cannot be labeled as such. However, the is separated from the chaff when a conflict arises among them, that is, when how far the leadership of the country concerned is equal to its mission comes to light. Leadership fails the test and causes great harm to the community and also itself in the longer term--yields to nationalism, when all is said and done--if it simply subordinates shared, great interests to partial interests. That is precisely what happened in the case of China.

It is useless to conceal and even more useless to deny clashes of interests, which are possible and do actually occur from time to time. Coordination and harmonization must be the task and not aggravation or concessions to nationalism. If bringing the two kinds of interests into harmony ultimately fails--because this, too, happens--then the whole should not be subordinated to a part of it, but the other way around: national to international interests, all the more so, because the socialist countries' cardinal goal is identical and this applies to their international activity as well. Thus, specific national endeavors--to cite Frigyes Puja's words--"do not manifest themselves in major issues of a strategic character, but in subordinated issues of a tactical nature."

Developing harmony among national aspirations and international-community interests is a task that is neither easy, nor final. It is a permanent, almost daily task. One must tackle and struggle continuously against both selfish considerations and an outlook with a narrow horizon to prevent a potential clash from becoming a real one. Such reefs are almost unnoticeable when a favorable wind fills the sail of the ship of state. However, sacrifices, sometimes even painful ones, are called for when waters are whipped up into a turbulence under the ship--under us. And, because raging spumes seethe in international life today, merely being aware of our solidarity with our allies is not enough. We must also be prepared to fulfill the obligations arising from solidarity.

JAGIELSKI, BAYBAKOV DISCUSS INCREASED SOVIET AID

LD151958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Prospects of the further expansion of socialist economic integration have been discussed at the session of the CEMA executive committee which was concluded in Moscow today. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, who took part in the session, had talks with the chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, and with Deputy Premiers Leonid Kostandov and Nikolay Talyzin. Vital issues concerned with the economic, scientifc and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Special attention was devoted to the development of fuel and energy resources and to increasing the supplies of Soviet oil and gas for the Polish economy. The discussion also covered problems regarding the development of cooperation in the field of the electrical engineering industry, the chemical industry and foundry production. Much attention has been paid to expanding the range of supplies of articles earmarked for the Polish home market. This talks also dealt with matters connected with this year's trade exchanges and the implementation of the financial aid granted to Poland in various forms by the Soviet Union.

WARSAW OFFICIAL URGES WORKERS TO CALL OFF STRIKE

LD152010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Stanislaw Bielecki, the deputy mayor of Warsaw, made a speech for one of our bulletins today. Due to the public importance of this statement we now repeat it:

[Begin recording] Ladies and gentlemen, I address you on an extraordinarily difficult matter, namely in connection with the fact that the Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity has announced it intends to proclaim a strike in the muncipal transportation depots in Warsaw. This is to be a warning strike, to be held tomorrow morning between 0800 and 1200.

It transpires from a communique issued by the NSZZ Solidarity's Mazowsze region that this is to be a warning action on behalf of the entire union. Proclamation of the strike is being justified as a protest against alleged repressions by the management of the depots against those Warsaw city transportation workers who failed to turn up for work on Saturday 10 January.

I wish to inform you of the position of the city authorities with regard to this matter. In accordance with the government's decision, 10 January was a normal working day. Hence those who were absent from work will not be paid for that day. No other sanctions are contemplated. If a worker expresses his readiness to make up for the day on which he was absent, the possibility will be created for him to do so. This is a principle which has been adopted by all organizational units subordinate to the city authorities. It also fully applies to Warsaw city transporation. To define this as repression is simply groundless.

I am sorry to have to state that no agreement has been reached in the talks conducted with regard to this matter with Solidarity representatives by the management of Warsaw city transportation and representatives of the capital's authorities. Therefore, there does arise a fear that should an action of this kind be embarked upon by Solidarity, it will entail disruptions tomorrow in the life of the city and serious difficulties for its inhabitants. I wish to appeal to the sense of responsibility and duty of the workforce of the Warsaw city transportation. Every worker should be aware that his participation in the proclaimed strike can only result in social harm, striking directly against Warsaw's inhabitants.

I wish to draw the attention of the strike organizers to the fact that they take upon themselves the entire burden of responsibility for the inhabitants' discomfort and transport difficulties.

Ladies and gentlemen, judge for yourselves: Who needs these complications in what are, after all, far from easy conditions of life for our inhabitants? Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES SEPARATE AGRICULTURE UNION

LD152026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] According to a report from the voivodship authorities in Rzeszow on 2 January, the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Rzeszow organized a sit-in strike in the building of the former Voivodship Council of Trade Unions [WRZZ] which is the property of the Central Board of Railroad Workers Trade Union in Warsaw.

The cause for the sit-in was, according to Solidarity, the inappropriate sharing of the property by the former WRZZ. Talks with the authorities did not materialize because on 4 January those occupying the building had increased their demands, including the demand for the registration of the Independent, Self-Managing Trade Union of Farmers. In view of this the government press spokesman has been authorized by the government to convey the following message: Trade Unions in their essence have been called to represent workers who are engaged as employees; it does not concern individual farmers who are the owners of the means of production.

Individual farmers have the right to set organizations of production in associational character or cooperative character with full self-managing rights. Such a role in our countryside is being fulfilled by the Union of Agricultural Circles which is a general organization of agricultural producers and represents farmers interests. Within their framework there are numerous unions of producers which have at their disposal a strong technical base which serves farmers and also a fund for the development of agriculture.

In the process of socialist renewal, agricultural circles have been rebuilding and consolidating their self-managing functions, and are increasing their social and service activity. They enjoy the farmers support and have the possibility for even better and more successfully defending rural interests. An important link in peasant self-management are cooperative organizations in the countyside which increase the possibilities for farmers to decide their own affairs.

The government fully appreciates the great importance of farmers self-management. It is being expressed by steps which strengthen their independent functions and increases cooperation with them on partnership principles in the interest of farmers and the entire community. This cooperation aims at the universal and economic development of agriculture, satisfying the needs of rural inhabitants and at ensuring food for the nation. In these circumstances, the formation of separate organizations which would undermine the role of agricultural circles, and other links of rural self-management, will not contribute towards solving essential problems of agriculture but would endeavor to break up tested structures of self-management in the countryside. Moreover, the government stresses that all problems concerning our country should be examined in an atmosphere of calm and order, without the application of any forms of pressure. It is not right to make use of that kind of demonstration to organize strikes in work enterprises because it is contrary to the approved agreements and the statute of the NSZZ Solidarity.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ACCUSES SOLIDARITY OF 'EXCESSES'

AU151513 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Jan 81 p 2

[Commentary signed "(MAN)": "Prudence and Irresponsibility"]

[Text] The people in our country know that "economic miracles" happen in the world. They admire them and hope that they may happen in Poland, but every realistic person knows that such "miracles" are only a result of a wise management of economic and technological processes, of effective and consistent toil and of the consistent observance of thrift.

That is because whatever takes place in the material sphere is a result of work and of daily toil alone, not of good intentions, noble aspirations, ardent wishes and supernatural forces. Effective and honest work acquires particular significance in our country's present situation when almost all spheres of the economy are showing shortcomings, which are especially troublesome for us with regard to the market supplies of staple goods.

In such a situation even quite a lazy artisan, farmer and every farm owner pulls himself together and gives himself to utmost work and to doubled efforts to ward off the lurking dangers. That is the natural reaction of man's instinct of self-preservation.

This law glaringly conflicts with the conduct of those behind the activities that are at odds with the measures adopted by the party and the state authorities to further normalize the country's situation, which are the basis of effective and productive work whose purpose is to meet the people's needs.

Up to now Solidarity functionaries have been doing everything to press wage hikes on the state authorities. The government has done much in that regard and knows that people--especially those with lowest wages--should be given even more to meet their basic needs. However, the wage hikes that have been granted have proved too much of a burden for the state, which is unable to provide enough market goods. Nevertheless, the government had expected that the meeting of wage demands would produce calm and improve public order and work discipline, that is, that the losses that had been occasioned by the strikes and social license in production plants would be made good and that the goods for sale to the people would increase.

Such hopes have been becoming increasingly feasible in the past few weeks. Various facts have indicated that the social and economic situation has been stabilizing. Despite many difficulties and increased purchases, especially the purchases of food during the Christmas period, market needs are being met in principle. As you see, the administrative authorities have made enormous efforts and, under the present conditions, have tried to correctly solve current issues and problems.

Advantageous sweeping long-term changes are also taking place. The legal and social functions of the Sejm and the people's councils are being restored, and the role of public opinion in the life of regions and the country is increasing. The basic guidelines of economic reform have just been published. All that shows that the process of renewal is continuing. Its further development depends to a great--nay, to a decisive--extent on increased efforts and effective and productive work of production workforces, service enterprises, institutions and offices.

Just now, when an intensive process of renewal is on, some Solidarity functionaries are taking actions that conflict with government measures to achieve stability. Those actions are expressed in willfully occupying public premises and in organizing demonstrations to force personnel changes in leading state posts, only because someone does not like someone. Such events have recently taken place in some voivodships.

What is most regrettable is the action to boycott the government decisions on work-free and working Saturdays in January. As a result, some 35 percent of the workforces in socialized enterprises failed to turn up for work last Saturday--10 January. In some cases Solidarity functionaries went to far as to remove from plants the people who had turned up for work. In that way they demonstrated their peculiar view of democracy: Whatever they do is supposed to be correct, good and democratic. How at odds is that with the familiar principle, which is the foundation of democracy, that one man's freedom ends where another man's wrong begins.

Aside from moral and political aspects, the 10 January boycott of working Saturday will certainly impair tangibly the supplies of materials, semifinished goods and component parts to production plants. As a result, the production of market goods will decrease and the lines in front of the shops will increase correspondingly. Such are the results of boycotting the government's decree that every second Saturday is to be work-free.

The government's stand on gradually introducing work-free Saturdays has been evaluated as reasonable even by some foreign observers. [paragraph continues]

THE FINANCIAL TIMES has stated among other things that Poland needs years of utmost work and rational economic management to be able to bring its economy back to a normal state. Only then can a 40-hour week become a feasible proposition.

The West German BADNISCHE ZEITUNG has aired similar views. Even given the government's best will, it is impossible in Poland's present economic position to introduce work-free Saturdays for everyone at once. "It is natural," the BADNISCHE ZEITUNG writes, "that the Polish workers movement wants an economic reform but is is equally incomprehensible that this should begin by reducing working hours. Trade union leader Lech Walesa has so far been able not only to maintain but also to promote political commonsense. However, there is a danger now that he wants to chase rainbows and to succumb to shortsightedness insofar as the economy is concerned."

Such illusions are also present in other manifestations. For example, views are being spread that in our country conditions exist for a kind of economic "miracle," as has been the case in some countries. Well, we could assess such views promoted by some Solidarity functionaries as edifying and noble, if, at the same time, they themselves promoted constructive actions in favor of rationally exploiting the aforementioned conditions in our country to consistently implement our economic tasks, which would gradually bring our country to that dreamed-of prosperity.

As things are, however, some Solidarity functionaries are mainly concerned for wage hikes for employees on the one hand, and for immediate cuts in the workweek, on the other hand. Pressure in this regard is being reinforced by social excesses, which--no matter what their sponsors' intentions are--lead to undermining and liquidating the still fragile foundations of the stability of the country's situation. Who needs that? Do the working people need it? No. Perhaps the point is to make it easier to fish in troubled waters? We know that various "miracles," except an economic miracle, can happen in chaos and anarchy. An economic miracle will not be born of fradulent activities, but from the hard reality of work and toil. It is, above all, work that "makes men and nations richer." Let us therefore unite our thoughts, intellectual and physical efforts, skills and hearts in creative work. Only such a unity can help gradually transform the fine dreams of an economic "miracle" into reality.

YOUTH DAILY PRESENTS WORKERS' VIEWS ON 'CRISIS'

AU151721 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3-4 Jan 81 p 3

[Jerzy Oseka roundup: "Views"]

[Text] "When the events in our country were at their height, on the suggestion of the political authorities we asked the workforce to submit demands. That is why we had no strikes and no downtime up to 7 September, on which day the strike to back the Bialystock cotton plant began. Our activities were aimed at relaxing the situation. Nonetheless Solidarity was stronger than organizational affiliation."

That is how the discussion with the party aktivs of the "Narew" cotton plant in Lomza--the biggest organization in the voivodhsip--began. The reasons for the crisis, the role of the party organization, Solidarity, the seventh PZPR plenum and present tasks were discussed by Jan Walecki, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee; Stanislaw Czolczynski, secretary of the plant committee and first secretary of the shop committee; Henryk Porwisiak, member of the executive body of the plant committee and chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth; Mieczyslaw Korona, chairman of the shop trade union council of the branch trade unions; Eugeniusz Luba, secretary of the shop party organization; and Zygmunt Rowinski, secretary of the plant committee. After almost 3 hours of exchanges of views with the leading aktivs, I addressed the same questions to second shift workers in the weaving and finishing shops.

Reflecting on the Past

Stanislaw Czolczynski: We were taken by surprise by the strike. We thought there would be no strike. [paragraph continues]

There was no reliable information. Aktivs were taken by surprise by rumors and waited for directives. Discouragement in party organizations began after the eighth party congress. We hoped that the congress would relax the tense atmosphere and would make the necessary decisions, but, unfortunately, everything remained as it was. A large group of newly rich has appeared, concerned only for its own interests. The excessive differences between the newly rich and the majority of the people were and are the main reason for discontent.

Eugeniusz Luba: Discontent was increasing for 2 or more years and not for a few months. Our situation was favorable because our region has no workers' traditions. Many people were content with the situation as it was. None of them made any difficulties. After work they go about their own business in peace and quiet. But some people were dissatisfied. Some had tried to protest at the very beginning and to begin discussion, but when they were to no avail, the people became passive and in many cases stopped attending the meetings. The [party] organization was not reckoned with.

Jan Walecki: We are the largest organization in the viovodship. People took our views into account.

Eugeniusz Luba: No. We postulated a number of problems of crucial importance for the workforce--problems such as drinking water and better communications. Unfortunately it was to no avail. That is why people said to us: What can you really do? We wrote letters but to no avail. Even the representatives of the party authorities first saw the manager and then the plant committee. I support neither strikes nor anarchy but nevertheless it is necessary to change many things and to increase the role of the party organization.

Henryk Porwisiak: The youth organization's role has been reduced to handing flowers to visitors and to appealing to people to join the party and to support production pledges. The situation would be better but some of those who had responded to such appeals did not join the party, although they had a good opinion of it. There was much ingenuity in the statistics of achievements. Small plants in the TMMG [expansion unknown] contributed Z2 million, but I with my large organization had to contribute much more. [sentence as published] The role of young people in August was considerable but not as it should have been. The young people were used for dirty work: to ensure good order and not to let anyone through the gates. Because they were able to achieve little with the help of their organization, they decided to take affairs into their own hands.

Mieczyslaw Korona: There were many flippant people without authority among the strike organizers. Some workers did not want to strike; they wanted to work. When a pregnant woman wanted to leave the plant she was prevented until we intervened. Threats were also used. The strike was compulsion to a great extent.

Stanislaw Czolczynski: During the strikes the party still had authority, but when the swinishness of some people was made public, doubts affected everyone and everyone became agitated. Nor is our present authority the strongest.

I asked a number of women in production why they went on strike. Almost all of them said that there was no other way when others were on strike. They spoke of the reasons for the strike in the same way as the party aktivs.

About Solidarity

Jan Walecki: The attitudes of party members differed: from passive to a committed one in the movement of new trade unions. We did not mind that, we kept in touch with them. The founding committee presidium totals four people, two of them party members.

Stanislaw Czolczynski: It is a purely workers movement, although many doubtful people with a bad conscience and past are at the head of it. We know that most of our 3,000-strong workforce is in Solidarity. They are now preparing elections and are at the organizational stage. Actually, they are the management's real partners and have shown good will in cooperating with it. Some of them already know that it is very difficult to work with people.

Henryk Porwisiak: Young people do not support all the initiatives of Solidarity. That is so in the case of Narozniak, for example. Mr Bujak [not further identified] is unable to decide what should be kept as secret for the prosecutor. But they are ready to cooperate.

Eugeniusz Luba: The administration's helplessness is disturbing. Either Narozniak was guilty and we stick firmly to the law or he was not. In that case let us now make a big affair out of it.

Zygmunt Rowinski: I do not agree. There is one trade union movement. Our trade union existed 70 years, endured the occupation and now we must trample upon it? Everyone can make great promises. Many people gave their lives on the barricades for those "old unions," but today peole are being trampled upon without any thought. People go to the new trade unions because they promise more.

Stanislaw Czolczynski: First, let us be realistic. Second, it was young people's rebellion against everything that existed up to now. They were unable to do it in the previous structures.

Talks in the Shop

I joined Solidarity, but I have not been to any meeting and know nothing about anything. I have not given any real thought to that issue. Everyone joined. (Halina Lada, inspector).

What should Solidarity do? It should control everything. If there is opposition, things will be bad. The old trade unions are just obstructing. We should know what goes on--what we import and what we export. Mobilization for work? Yes, certainly. That is just the reason why our trade union was set up. (Piotr Gwardys, weaving machine operator).

It is very good, indeed, if we do what we say. The very term solidarity speaks for itself. During the strikes some demands were unacceptable. For example, wage raises by three payment grades. (A woman dye worker who asked not to be named).

The policy of Solidarity is most correct. Some people continue to hesitate because they do not know the genuine intentions of the Solidarity founders. There is a lack of detailed materials. Some Solidarity functionaries enjoy great authority. There are also many casual people but perhaps the elections will change that. (A shop foreman).

About the Party, the Aktivs and the Seventh Plenum

Jan Walecki: Everyone waited for the seventh plenum. We heaved a sigh of relief. Some issues were addressed.

Mieczyslaw Korona: Many issues were cleared up but unrest will continue until they are settled. People say that attempts are being made to declare Tyranski and Szczepanski madmen. But when they robbed us they were no madmen. Society is waiting for a speedy and decisive conclusion of those problems. If one is guilty one should be tried and condemned or else cleared of the charges.

Stanislaw Czolczysnki: People are bloodthirsty. They are not content that others are brought to political account. They say that such culprits will be pensioned off on large retirement pay and will actually lose nothing. There are rumors that the press did not publish everything about the seventh plenum. We saw the Sejm debates on television. Could not the plenum have also been televised?

Henryk Porwisiak: The Sejm is for 36 million people and the plenum is for party members only.

Stanislaw [illegible] the people. [illegible] es. Before they [illegible] This is not true [illegible] much, also was established in the seventies. [illegible]

The same can be said of work. In our plant productivity has not gone down. The plan would present no difficulties for us if we had the necessary raw materials.

Talks in the Shop

I know nothing. I am not interested in politics. Who can solve our problems? The workers class. We should work more and talk less. (Alina Kopczewska, girl apprentice).

I hope that the plenum will change some things but I know little about the plenum. The power apparatus has been taught a lesson and I think it will not make the same mistakes. (Halina Lada).

Much is being said and well, but little is being done. We do not see anything. The plenum makes decisions which should be implemented immediately. That is what we need. (Halina Danielak, weaver).

All that is done after each plenum is to increase our debts but what we need is to work hard. They talk about responsibility all the time but after they have finished nothing is done at all. No one has anything against the party and the system but they must stop a lot of nonsense, especially in agriculture. We must look after our work, make people work and whip shirkers. (Piotr Gwardys).

I heard something about the seventh plenum, but very little. They repeat themselves all the time so it is no use listening to them. Our situation is bad and that is all there is to it. The sooner we realize that the better. We must get back to normal in a normal way. People must understand each other and realize that it is necessary to work because today one person works and five look on. If people realize what threatens us, perhaps they will pull themselves together. (A woman worker in the finishing shop).

The discussion about the trust in and authority of the party aktivs in plant organizations was the most difficult and most equivocal. The participants in that discussion generated uncertainty. They assume that people trust them but do not want to state it publicly to avoid charges of exaggeration. They have no detailed and unequivocal views on holding elections and leave that to the people and aktivs from the shop party organizations. Only S. Czolczynski is ready to face the issue of elections in his shop party organization and to ask the members whether they want elections. There are no problems if anyone wants to leave the party. Only one member has done so. People expect that the seventh plenum will help strengthen party ranks, although some members will have to be removed, especially those from the planned recruitment. As for cooperation with party bodies, party officials agree that if they are unable to cope by themselves, no one will help them. Party bodies' style of work is a little out of date. For example, they telephone at 0800 and ask about moods. But we just begin to work and know nothing about moods. The people to whom I talked during their work were more open.

Actually people do not trust the aktivs, but will new aktivs change anything? (Halina Lada).

People let the old aktivs stay because there is no one to replace them. (A woman weaver).

Our position was very strong, but has been weakened by the present situation. Our influence on members has been reduced. We have wronged no one. We are exactly the same as other people are. (Halina Danielak).

Many party members have the trust of the people but what can they do? Our shop secretary is a very good guy but when he wants to do something, they muzzle him immediately. Everything should be repaired at the top because it was the first secretary and his cronies that have brought about the present situation. (Piotr Gwardys).

Our authorities have the trust of the people and some of them are greatly respected. I will certainly not leave the party because its program is to build socialism and we should not leave that road. (Bozena Radziszewska, woman instructor in trade).

KURON VIEWS SOLIDARITY, ROLE, INFLUENCE OF CHURCH

LD151509 Rome AVANTI in Italian 10 Jan 81 p 16

[Paolo Elia report on interview with Polish Solidarity trade union adviser Jacek Kuron: "Jacek Kuron Between Walesa and Wyszynski"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you place the Solidarity delegation's visit to Italy within the overall framework?

[Answer] I consider the unitary federation's visit extremely important for both the Polish and the Italian trade unions, inasmuch as it is the first official foreign experience of a high-level delegation, the first public sally, which draws to Solidarity's attention the problem of relations with foreign trade union organizations and again sets in motion a process of analyzing our options and Solidarity's internal democratic machinery with regard to decisionmaking. For instance, sending a Solidarity delegation to Italy has highlighted the lack of information within the national committee and revealed the dangers of creating a monopoly on information within our trade union--especially on the part of certain sectors particularly close to the Episcopate.

As far as the Italian trade unions are concerned, the importance and nature of this visit are evident. There is great interest in your trade union structure, in its composite and unitary character and in the high degree of mass socio-political representation within the unions. Moreover, communist forces are also represented within the unitary federation.

[Question] How is Solidarity being built? How is it growing and developing? What problems are being encountered within it?

[Answer] I do not feel I can answer these questions: You should ask the lads from Ursus, the shipyards in Wroclaw, or the Solidarity peasants. I merely wish to stress that it is very important for us to develop our instruments of internal democracy, to open up debate and not to hide behind possible disagreements or differing viewpoints. In Solidarity there is open argument among the leaders and among the workers, in the factories and in the regional headquarters. It is argument that does not divide but unites and stems from different experience, highlighting the existence of a heterogenous grassroots and demands--the ones which did not permit growth and affirmation. [sentence as published] Nevertheless, there are problems, dangers of splits that will not be resolved. I have in mind, for instance, the problem of managing the new weekly or the struggle for work-free Saturdays.

[Question] You said recently at a meeting in Warsaw that it is necessary to speak clearly and to establish very precise limits on what can be done, the limits on the current democratization process. What did you mean by that assertion? How important is it with regard to the role that you play within Solidarity as adviser for the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee area, that is the area most subject to criticism and attack by the Church, the party and Moscow?

[Answer] It is true. Now more than ever it is necessary to establish the limits for this process of slow democratization in view of the threat of Soviet invasion, the supremacy of the party monopoly and the stepping up of party control in the police and judicial bodies. The police must be subordinated to democratic rules and it too must reflect the changes that have taken place in the country. But in particular the government must accept the presence of new forms of democracy, which are trying to defeat the rights of monopoly and censorship, because in this country democracy is still only partial, half-democracy, and in danger because it is limited.

[Question] What political role can the Church play in this situation?

[Answer] I would rather not use the term "church," inasmuch as it is a very complex institution. But I will try to do so, bearing in mind its overall meaning. [paragraph continues]

First, the Church is a community of believers, faithful, priests and bishops, a community composed primarily of believers and as such a social sphere which defines and characterizes this society's values. The Church is important for its social activity, inasmuch as it contributes to the creation of a social awareness in Poland. This is why we must not underestimate its role: If the Church is a community, if it tries to realize this society's values, then it has a social meaning, a social direction.

However, it is worth considering the nature of this community of believers, trying to understand what it has meant and how it has evolved over the years--but this is a separate consideration, too difficult to discuss in an interview. Over the past 35 years it has played an important role in defending and increasing freedoms and has contributed to developing the struggles to gain civil rights.

In Poland the form of the Church to some extent defines this society--a combination of workers, peasants, intellectuals and students. The recent demonstration at the Nowa Huta steelworks was an example of this, as were the incidents in connection with the creation of Rural Solidarity. In groups of villages where the peasants started to organize themselves politically to build their own church, their priest denied them the use of the church as a place to meet and to discuss political issues, among others. The population reacted against this, maintaining that the church belonged to the people and was built by the people and therefore could not respond solely to the demands of the Curia. This is also what happened in 1976, when, following the explosion of a protest movement still lacking cadres and activists, the people sought meeting places and ways of coming together in order to tackle these problems jointly, and many of these places were churches.

It was from a church that is not merely an institution but which retains a dialectical relationship with the people and the problems of the people and workers that there came a few days ago the letter from 48 priests to Orsulich, the (conservative) spokesman for the Episcopate--an open letter which defends democratic stances and ideas expressed by the Solidarity struggle movement.

So much for the Church regarded as a community of believers. On the other hand, however, the Church is a hierarchical structure, an institution. Its leaders are obliged to strive to gather the thrusts from the grassroots, which too often mediate on the basis of their own interests. There is a strong tendency toward hierarchization within a situation of struggle which is continuously challenging positions and gains: Indeed, alongside the tendency to democratization, which is affecting even the Church, there is a growing tendency to exercise a hard line of opposition and impediment. Through the clash between Church and state a new form and hypothesis of coexistence between the two institutions is being defined on different bases from those of the past but with the same guiding principle.

On the one hand there is a tendency in the Church to defend "believers" while on the other hand there is the opposite tendency, especially when the population is most active, and it threatens to upset certain positions. Similarly one can say of the state that if, like the Church, it considers the Poles "servants" (the equivalent of the believer who follows uncritically), then the attempt to reach a compromise, a new Church-state compromise, can make progress. We must not forget the real balance of power that exists within the Church, even in Poland: Even here we have sectors which are very reminiscent of the Italian DC [Christian Democratic Party]. Last I would stress the Church's influence on intellectuals--particularly on the progressive groups which invoke it. But this is an extremely delicate matter, which involves too many interests at present.

WALESA, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION MEET WITH POPE

LD151746 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Holy Father today received in the Vatican a delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity.

First, John Paul II met the leader of Solidarity, Mr Lech Walesa, in his private library. The meeting between the leader of the independent Polish trade union and the pope lasted about 20 minutes. Immediately afterwards, Mr Walesa's wife and father were ushered into the library. John Paul II had a short, warm talk with them and posed for souvenir photographs.

Members of the Solidarity delegation were then ushered into the room and presented individually to the Holy Father by Mr Walesa. The private part of the meeting between Mr Walesa and members of the Solidarity delegation and the Holy Father ended with the taking of a group souvenir photograph.

After the private part of the meeting, the public part began in the consistory hall, in the presence of numerous representatives of Polish emigres living in Rome and [word indistinct] journalists and photographers.

[words indistinct] Bishop Wesoly, delegate of the primate of Poland for pastoral care of Poles living abroad. Father (Jankowski) of the Parish of St Brigid [word indistinct] in Gdansk and also the head and members of the team for permanent working contacts between the government of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See.

The Solidarity delegation was the first to enter the consistory hall, followed shortly afterwards by the Holy Father. Lech Walesa then addressed greetings to the Holy Father.

[Begin Walesa recording] Holy Father, we come with our Solidarity trade union, a union which was born in a specific situation, when our society understood that it is not enough for us to be satisfied externally, but that other solutions are necessary, solutions which are prompted by the heart and mind. We were brought up in this spirit, in the spirit of religion and faith. We know, today we truly do know and are convinced that for man to be man, he must remember that he has a mind in order to be directed by that mind, not looking simply and solely at the values which surround us but at internal values and satisfaction, a satisfaction which is (?in sum) greater. Our society has reached this conclusion. We are not and never will be political groups. Political affairs do not interest us. We are interested in the right of man, the right to humanity, the right to faith and its free proclamation. If those rights, those human rights, tested for thousands of years, are preserved, then regardless of borders, man will feel himself man and will remember that when he can help another human being, he will help. These very assertions we have from you, Father, from our Church, and we will be motivated by them, although we are a trade union. So too, in our union, we will not celebrate mass and we will not build chapels but we will be motivated by justice, honesty, deliberation. If there are--and in Poland there are--few places of worship, we will help to build them for our children and for ourselves, for we know that whenever in our history we were with our queen, we fared well. We want your (?counsel), Father, and we will always be faithful (?servants). [end recording]

Replying to the words of greeting by Lech Walesa, Pope John Paul II stated, in the (?second) part of his address:

[Begin recording] Your self-governing activity possesses, and should always possess, a clear reference to overall social morality; above all, to the morality linked with the sphere of work, with the relationship between the worker and the employer, but also with so many other spheres of morality: personal, family, living environment, professional, political. I think that at the foundation of your great initiative, which was born during the August weeks on the coast and in other great centers of Polish labor, lies some kind of collective impulse to raise the morality of society. Without it, there can be no talk of any real progress and Poland has the right to real progress, just like any other nation, and at the same time, in a way, a particular right, because it was bought by the great experiences of history and directly by the sufferings of the last world war.

We have been dealing, are dealing and will be dealing here with the strictly internal affair of all Poles. The effort of the autumn weeks was not directed against anyone and the effort, the great effort which still faces you, is not directed against anyone either. It is not directed against but is directed exclusively toward the common good. The right, and what's more, the duty, to undertake this sort of effort belongs to every society, every nation. It is a right confirmed by the entire code of international life. We know that in the course of history Poles were deprived of that right several times by force, deprived of that very right. It did not, however, break us of the habit of trusting in God's providence and of starting from the beginning again. It lies in the interest of peace and international law and order that Poland should fully enjoy that right. World opinion is convinced of the correctness of this standpoint.

The activity of trade unions, as Mr Walesa said a moment ago, has no political character. It should not be a tool of anyone's activity, of no political party, so that it may concentrate exclusively and completely autonomously on the great social value of human labor and working people.

I would like to take the opportunity of our meeting today to convey wishes to you, my dear guests. They are many and varied but there are two in particular. First I wish that you may calmly, persistently and fruitfully continue your activity, dictated by noble motives of a social nature, motivated by justice and love, and by consideration for the good of our homeland. Hence the second wish: May you always be accompanied by the same courage which stood at the beginning of your initiative; but, as well as that, the same circumspection and moderation. The good and the peace of our homeland demands just that, as the primate has said in his address and on other occasions. Undertaking that task, [passage indistinct] historic service to the good of our homeland and also to all the nations of the world. I wish you that and I never cease to ask God for it, through the Lady of Jasna Gora, the mother of Poles. [end recording]

Those were excerpts from the second part of the address by the Holy Father to the delegation of NSZZ Solidarity.

First Part of Papal Address

LD160032 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpts] We devote this present broadcast in its entirety to the audience granted by the Holy Father this morning to the delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity.

At the beginning of his address, the Holy Father noted that he had derived the contents of his speech from the same source as did Lech Walesa, that is from the heart, in accordance with the words of Mickiewicz [Polish poet] who said: "You must have a heart and you must look into the heart." The heart--added the pope--leads to the order of the mind and is the basis of the civilization of love. It unites us all.

Here is the first part of the address delivered by the Holy Father:

[Begin recording] I express my joy at today's visit of the representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity. I welcome most cordially Mr Lech Walesa and all those who have come with him. I am glad that the head and members of the team for permanent working contacts between the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic and the Apostolic See are also taking part in this meeting.

I welcome you particularly cordially in this place where, because of my service in the See of St Peter, I have the opportunity to meet people of various nationalities, languages and races, various countries and continents, people who are my brothers.

In this all-human brotherhood--which the Church proclaims in the name of Jesus Christ and in the context of the whole evangelic message--the brotherhood that links the sons and daughters of one nation has its particular place and rights in the human heart. Therefore, I welcome you as my countrymen with whom I am linked by the ties of language and culture, common history and common experiences, within which there was born and developed--for whole centuries--the solidarity of all Poles. This solidarity was tested especially in the difficult and critical moments of the history of our country.

I am glad that the events of the past autumn, beginning with the memorable weeks of August, became an occasion for the manifestation of the same solidarity which attracted the attention of wide circles of public opinion throughout the world. Everybody stressed the particular maturity which the Polish nation, and particularly the working people, demonstrated in undertaking and solving those difficult problems which faced them at a critical moment for the country, against the background of events which abound in today's world and in which so often violence and brute force become the method of action; against the background of the terror or terrorism active in various countries, which does not spare the lives of innocent people. This particular method of action, free of violence and brute force and seeking solutions on the road of mutual dialogue and arguments based on the merit of issues concerned, taking into account the common good, brings credit both to the representatives of the working people of the Baltic coast, Silesia and other regions, to those who have joined Solidarity, and also to the representatives of the Polish state authorities. I wish to assure you--although I expect that you are, in any case, aware of this--that in the course of this difficult period I have been with you in a special way: above all through prayer, but also by letting the fact that I am with you be known from time to time in the most discreet manner possible and yet, at the same time, in a manner adequately understandable to you and to all people of the world.

I learned with joy that, following the confirmation of the statute of the NSZZ Soldarity on 10 November, Solidarity became an organization authorized to conduct its proper activities on the territory of our country. The setting up of Solidarity is an important event. It points to the readiness of all the working people in Poland, people working in various professions--including the intelligentsia--as well as people who work on farms, to undertake united responsibility for the dignity and fruitfulness of labor, contributed in so many different professional ways on our native land. It points also to the fact that there is not, because there should not be contradiction between this kind of self-governing social initiative of the working people and the structure of the system which refers to human work as the fundamental asset of the social and state life.

Work is the labor of man. It is a conscious and personal action of man, it is his contribution to the great achievement of generations, the achievement of the maintenance and progress of humanity, nations and families. It is a fact that people performing a specific job have the right to a self-governing association, precisely because of that work, in order to safeguard all the assets which their work is to serve. What is concerned here is one of the fundamental rights of the individual, the right of man as the true subject of work, who, in mastering the earth--to use the Biblical words--precisely through his work, wishes at the same time to attain a situation in which, within the framework of that work and in connection with it, human life on this earth would become truly human and more and more human, as we read among others in the text of the last Vatican Council.

Trade unions have a fairly long history of their own in various countries of Europe and of the world. They also have their history in Poland: This has been referred to in the address which you probably remember well because it was delivered soon after the confirmation of your statutes--by the prominent expert on trade union matters in the period between the two world wars, the primate of Poland. I think, my dear ladies and gentlemen, that you are fully aware of the tasks which are facing you, Solidarity. These are extremely important tasks. They are linked with the need for a full safeguarding of the dignity and effectiveness of human work through taking into account all individual, family and social rights of every human being--the subject of work. In this sense these tasks are of a fundamental character for the life of the whole society, the whole nation, for its common good, because the common good of the society amounts, when all is said and done, to what each man in that society is, how he works and how he lives. [end recording]

Meeting With TU Secretaries

LD152138 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Today was a busy day in Rome for Lech Walesa and the delegation of the independent Polish Solidarity trade union. This morning they had an audience with Pope John Paul II in the Vatican. This afternoon, they had an official meeting with the secretaries general of the CGIL-CISL-UIL trade unions federation, Lama, Carniti and Benvenuto.

In the Vatican, the pope reaffirmed the full and convinced support of the Church for independent trade unionism in Poland which, John Paul II pointed out, [words indistinct] to looking after the workers. In the afternoon, there was a comparison between Polish trade union experiences and Italian experiences.

KOSZALIN SOLIDARITY SUPPORTS WORK-FREE SATURDAYS

LD151800 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] We have received a resolution of the general meeting held by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] and Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Koszalin which refers to agreements concluded between the government and strike committees. It states that the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity in Koszalin fully supports the statement of the National Coordinating Commission of 11 January this year concerning work-free Saturdays, and supports the remaining points of the agreement.

SZCZECIN COOPERATIVES DECLARE ALL SATURDAYS WORK-FREE

LD151838 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] I shall begin news from Szczecin with the communique sent to us by the branch working commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity at the voivodship Consumers Cooperative Spolem Szczecin branch. In accordance with the resolution of the KKP [National Coordinating Commission], NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk, and agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the commission declares that all Saturdays, starting from 17 January this year, in our cooperative to be work-free days. After analyzing the situation in Szczecin branch, the OKP [Factory Workers Committee] NSZZ Solidarity states that there exist real possibilities for introducing work-free Saturdays in our branch.

In order to prepare the community for a complete shut off of retail centers on Saturdays and Sundays, we will gradually reduce the number of shops open on work-free Saturdays. Next Saturday, 17 January, there will be 29 general food shops and 25 meat shops open. On Sunday, the entire trade and service network will be closed, with the exception of two delicatessen shops open between 1100-1600.

On Monday, 19 January, the delicatessen shops will be closed. A similar number of shops will be open on the work-free Saturday 24 January. All meat shops will be closed. On Sunday, the entire trade network will be closed with the exception of delicatessen shops. From Saturday 31 January, the entire trade and service network will be closed. Milk selling points will be set up on trust. Only two delicatessen shops will be open on Saturday and Sunday from 1100-1600, but alcohol will not be sold.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MEETS WITH VOIVODA IN ELBLAG

LD150936 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting of the voivoda with members of the Interfactory Founding Committee Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity was held in Elblag.

Among other things, the principles of the trade union's participation in controlling the market were established. The representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee were also informed about the administration's work in developing housing construction and expanding the network of nurseries and preschool children's institutions. It was also decided to draw up a draft agreement on the principles of cooperation between the Interfactory Founding Committee and the state administration.

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETS WITH BRANCH TU LEADERS

LD151330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The leadership of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, led by its Chairman Henryk Kisiel, held a meeting yesterday with the leadership of the branch trade unions, led by the chairman of their Coordinating Commission, Albin Szyszka.

Under discussion were the draft plan for this year; problems suggested by the Coordinating Commission concerning the protection of the living standards of the people, especially the lowest paid; the need for action against excessive increases in the cost of living and efforts to improve the money and market situations; and the need to secure the resources necessary for the protection and safety of labor and for protecting the environment.

Those taking part called for full disclosure of earnings and incomes and indicated the need for establishing the permissible range in this respect. It was emphasized that the trade union movement considers it urgent that the government prepare a 3-year stabilization program.

It is also considered necessary to intensify efforts to socialize [uspolecznienie] the planning process, particularly by increasing the participation of trade unions in preparing socioeconomic plans.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON BRANCH TU'S LEGAL STATUS

AU141554 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Piotr Moczar interview with Minister of Justice Jerzy Bafia: "The Legal Status of the Branch Trade Unions Registered With the Central Trade Union Council"; place and date not given]

[Text] In connection with numerous doubts and questions concerning the legal status of the branch trade unions registered with the Central Trade Union Council, your PAP correspondent asked Minister of Justice Prof Jerzy Bafia to clarify the matter.

[Question] What is the present legal status of the branch trade unions?

[Answer] The branch trade unions operate in keeping with the still valid trade union law of 1 July 1949, which was modified on 8 October 1980. In accordance with Paragraph 9, Subparagraph 2 of that law, every branch trade union acquired legal status upon registering with the Central Trade Union Council. In addition, all trade unions were members of the association of trade unions.

[Question] Have the withdrawal from the association and the changes in the statutes influenced the legal status of those trade unions and the legality of their activities?

[Answer] It is true that some doubts arose as to the legal evaluation of the branch trade unions' withdrawal from the association and of the statutory changes. Those doubts could have gained in strength in connection with the modification of the trade union law on 8 October 1980 and with the State Council resolution of 13 September 1980, because these two enactments provided for court registration of new trade unions. [paragraph continues]

Having those doubts in mind, on the initiative of the branch trade unions I submitted an appropriate query to the Supreme Court which, at an extended session, adopted a resolution on 27 November 1980 stating that, provided the necessary conditions are fulfilled, the regulations of the State Council's resolution of September 1980 regarding the registration of new trade unions also apply to the branch trade unions registered on the strength of the 1949 law.

[Question] The Central Trade Union Council became defunct on 31 December. Who will take over that council's register in view of the fact that it is still valid and that it is necessary to ensure that the persons and institutions concerned are able to examine it?

[Answer] That is an important issue, indeed, in view of the fact that the Central Trade Union Council had ceased to operate before the new trade union law was passed. The Warsaw Voivodship Court, which deals with applications for registering trade unions on the Central Trade Union Council's register, is also interested in that register. The Central Trade Union Council handed over its register to the Ministry of Justice on 31 December 1980 and I decreed that it should be kept by the Warsaw Voivodship Court until the issue is legally settled. The vivodship court will inform the persons and institutions concerned about the registrations carried out by the Central Trade Union Council.

[Question] Is it now possible to make any entries in that union's register?

[Answer] The court cannot make any such entries. Only a law can authorize it to do so.

[Question] That means that it is urgently necessary to legally normalize the registration of trade unions.

[Answer] It is obvious that the present double mode of registration is temporary and that a future trade union law will provide for a uniform registration procedure.

MOSCOW GUESTS ATTEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

LD152056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw, a special concert took place today in the House of Soviet Science and Culture, organized by the executive committee of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the voivodship committee of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. The concert was attended by veterans of World War II who, in January 1945, took part in the liberation of the Polish capital, and also by representatives from industrial enterprises and by youth. The concert was attended by a delegation of the people of Moscow, led by city gorkom Secretary Nikolay Ponomarev. Also present was a delegation of the northern group of the Soviet forces. Speeches made on the occasion recalled the joint struggle of Soviet and Polish soldiers who brought freedom to our nation and to our capital.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES KRAKOW FARMERS ON 'OPPOSITION'

LD160315 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 15 Jan (PAP)--In connection with a sit-in organized by the Solidarnosc Inter-Factory Founding Committee in Rzeszow to press a whole range of demands, including one for the registration of the independent trade union of farmers, a press spokesman for the Polish Government issued a statement in which he said that trade unions, by their very nature, are formed to represent employees. This does not concern private farmers who own their means of production.

Private farmers have the right to form organizations in the shape of production or co-operative associations, with full self-management rights.

In Polish countryside such a role is played by the association of agricultural circles, which is a universal organization of agricultural producers and a representative of farmers' interests.

The subject of rural self-management also came up during a meeting today between farmers of the Krakow region, representatives of agriculture-oriented enterprises and PUWP Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, who, addressing the meeting, pointed to the need of stabilizing Poland's agricultural policy. A guarantee of realizing such policy is broad rural self-management.

We are against the establishment of opposition in the countryside, said Kazimierz Barcikowski, an opposition in the form of farmer organizations with political creeds. The older farmers remember political struggle in the countryside which led to no good results. This must be remembered by the entire country population when seeking guarantees of a better tomorrow, when seeking to eliminate administrative, social and economic anomalies in the very rural self-management--this self-management which will hold control over the allround shape of the Polish agricultural development as well as the development of individual villages.

PINKOWSKI, MOCZAR PRESENT AWARDS TO WORKERS

LD151436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] To mark the Somopomoc Chlopska agricultural cooperative movement's congress, Jozef Pinkowski and Mieczyslaw Moczar yesterday presented state decorations, awarded by the Council of State, to several dozens of the most meritorious workers and activists of Somopomoc Chlopska.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS DEBATE PROCEEDINGS

LD152200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Here is our report from the second congress of agricultural cooperatives.

The debates of the Second Congress of Peasant's Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperatives, which began in Warsaw yesterday, were continued this morning in four discussion groups: self-government and socio-educational work; agricultural turnover; services and supplies of consumer products; and organizational-economic matters.

In the course of these working discussions, delegates discussed the overall work of their organization and put forward dozens of proposals and demands concerning, among other, improving the efficiency of services for agriculture; increasing the supplies of means of production and of goods in daily use; and developing and strengthening self-government in cooperatives, which should fulfill control and supervising functions and put greater stress on cooperation with all self-governing organizations in rural areas, especially within agricultural circles.

In solving the serious problems of feeding the country, with which our agriculture is able to cope, the efforts of peasants must be supported by the working class in the shape of increased deliveries of machinery, tools, fertilizers, means of protecting crops and in the supply of other articles used in production.

Demands were also made, including those on the need to improve contracts, purchasing and processing, to expand investments, to improve supplies of materials and to develop transport, and on all matters that would contribute to improving the work of the cooperative organizations.

All the proposals and demands put forward, both during the plenary discussion and in today's discussion groups, will be included in the congress resolution.

In the afternoon, the congress returned to plenary debates, during which more than a dozen delegates spoke.

How do they see the problems of their organization and of agriculture, which today are the objects of attention for the whole nation? This can be seen from the voices heard during the discussion.

Here is what Franciszek Zachuta, a farmer from the Opole region said:

[Begin recording] We peasant farmers would like things in Poland to be as good as possible. We want calm and order. Will things be good? We hope things will be good. We will go on plowing, sowing and planting. We will produce food. But to be able to do this, we must have the means of production. We are not asking for anything else.

During the strikes we worked very hard, from dawn till dark. We do not have work-free Saturdays or work-free Sundays--either state or Church. We do not have doctor's certificates. We do not have safety and hygiene regulations. We do not have sanatoriums. We are not demanding these things because our conditions cannot cope with them. But we must have the means for agricultural production.

We know that our agriculture situation is at present very difficult, as it is generally throughout the country. That is why, while asking for these means of agricultural production, I am speaking on behalf of peasant farmers. I am addressing not only the government--because even Solomon cannot pour from an empty vessel--but I am addressing this to the entire working class in Poland: Give us fertilizers and (?machinery). After all, we do have one foundry, and another foundry, [few words indistinct]. We want fuel. How is it that we individual farmers have to pay 14 zlotys for 1 liter of fuel, while in the socialized economy they pay only 6 zlotys?

Here is another question: Is our produce of bad quality? Are we producing less? That is not all. We know that gasoline is expensive because one can either use a car to build socialism or one can use a car for other pleasures. But diesel fuel is needed only for the production of foodsutffs. So why are we being treated so unjustly?

I do not know how to describe the transportation facilities in cooperatives in the parishes. Several days before I left for this congress I myself witnessed, colleagues, two cars standing in the road with deliveries to the parish cooperative. One was loaded with bread, the other with meat. Both were old beat-up wrecks. So we had to find somebody's privately owned car and we distributed the bread to the shops, carrying it in the luggage trunk. That is how the transportation problem looks in our area. [end recording]

There are still many very difficult problems calling for improvements so that the fruits of the soil are not wasted. Eugeniusz Machowski, chairman of the Supervisory Council of the voivodship Union of Peasants' Self-Paid Agricultural Cooperatives in Rzeszow, said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is imperative to improve purchasing, processing and distribution. This is well illustrated by the numerous demands made at village meetings, at parish meetings, or at voivodship meetings. To better illustrate I will make use of the example of the Rzeszow voivodship, which I represent.

In the agriculture of this region, although it is agriculture of small holdings, there are still considerable production reserves. Obviously it is an indisputable fact that the main body to direct work in the foodstuffs industry should be agriculture itself, or the parish.

It is the parish and its various self-governing economic units that can better see all the needs as regards machinery, fertilizers and means of production, spare parts and so forth. Who can know better the quantity of these things needed? Thus, too, must be given top priority in this sector.

I think that the present purchasing system should be further simplified. As is well known, a very painful problem is that of wasting agricultural produce at all stages of production, purchasing, processing and storage. It must be stated that we are taking less out of the soil than is possible. What are these losses connected with? Naturally, they are connected primarily with bad storage, poor material supplies for the foodstuffs industry, and with a number of other factors. At present, we are having to take agricultural produce from our parish to processing enterprises which are often 100 or more kilometers away. Before animals are delivered to the slaughterhouse, before they are slaughtered, they often lose 10 or 20 percent in weight.

Thus there is the need to create mutual interest in these problems in the different sectors of the agricultural economy, and mutual responsibility for these problems. We cannot have a situation in which one cell works in isolation from another and where each sees only its own narrow plans.

From my visits to various congresses in the Rzeszow and Krosno voivodships, and in others, I heard many complaints. There are many reasons for the lack of cooperation, and there is no doubt that a planned economy constitutes one of our great achievements. We must not cling to reviews in this sector. In my view, there is no need for the kind of specialization and concentration which favors a small group of farms, without giving a chance for hundreds and thousands of others, either smaller or economically weaker, to develop. This is undoubtedly a complicated problem and it should be solved gradually, but consistently, without artificial hurry and without prodding. [end recording]

Every speech, although not lacking in controversial matters, is marked by solicitude for improving the climate for social actions in rural areas and for involvement in the development of agricultural production.

Today, the discussions will continue until 2000, and delegates will elect the Council for the Central Union of Peasants' Self-Aid Agricultural Cooperatives. Tomorrow, the congress will resume debate at 0800.

SD TO PRESS FOR MORE INTERPARTY COOPERATION

LD160022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] In 2 months' time, 14-16 March, the 12th SD Congress session will be held. The party has a membership of 113,000. Sixty percent of the members come from the intelligentsia. The party's draft program for the coming period stresses the need for using more extensively than to date the platform of interparty cooperation in resolving specific social and economic problems. Much time in the precongress debate has been devoted to economic reform, including an increase in the share of the production of artisans, small-scale producers and services in the country's economic structure. Information on these issues was given today at a press conference arranged in connection with the upcoming 12th party congress.

LATE REPORT: TRANSPORTATION WORKERS STAGE STRIKE

LD161254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] As announced previously by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity of the Municipal Transportation Enterprise [MZK] employees in Warsaw and by the leaders of NSZZ for Mazowsze region, the capital's transportation employees went on a warning strike at 0800. Buses and streetcars returned to their depots which they left once more at 1200. Alleged victimization of those employees who last Saturday failed to turn up for work. The municipal authorities' appeal to the MZK employees' sense of responsibility and duty, went unheeded.

Absence of mass transport caused employees of many institutions, students and schoolchildren who start work or studies at 0800 difficulties in reaching their places of work, schools and universities.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES TIMIS COUNTY PARTY AKTIV

AU151357 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13 January meeting with the Timis County party aktiv]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I and the other comrades from the party leadership are happy to participate in the meeting of the Timis County party aktiv. This meeting was organized to mark the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan and the beginning of a new 5-year plan, which must bring about a new quality in all areas of activity. I want to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the Timis County party aktiv, the communists, all working people and all inhabitants of the county, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. (loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people")

The 5-year plan just ending marked important progress throughout the country in developing industry and agriculture, science and culture, and generally all sectors of activity; it added to our fatherland's wealth and raised the people's level of civilization and living standard to a higher level. Timis County, too, contributed to the results obtained. In overall figures, the county's industry increased over 63 percent during the 5-year plan, which is a positive thing. And throughout the seventies, which have also come to a close, the increase was close to three times over. This shows that consistent efforts were made to ensure the continuous progress of the Timis County in step with the general development of the entire country. About 25 billion lei were invested in Timis County during the 5-year plan; new production facilities were built and additional jobs created. In view of those facts it can be said that generally speaking, industrial activities yielded good results.

Today I visited two enterprises which have markedly developed in the past 5 years. I was impressed with the way in which the Timisoara mechanical enterprise is handling new mining equipment, and with the fact that it has already begun delivering such equipment, which means that its program can be fulfilled in good conditions. Indeed, this shows that we were not wrong to elect the Timisoara mechanical enterprise as coordinator of the mining equipment production in Romania. (loud applause) It has begun working with good results. I hope that its reliable collective of working people and the many communists employed in this enterprise will ensure fulfillment of the production of high-quality mining equipment, and great productivity, thus demonstrating that the trust put in them was justified. I hope that this plant will manufacture good equipment and that it will appropriately coordinate the entire production of mining equipment in Romania. This is a responsible task, in view of the fact that in the coming years we hope to greatly expand mining activities, for both coal and other ores, in keeping with the 12th party congress target, which was to supply more domestically-produced raw materials, primarily energy resources. I want to congratulate the collective of the Timisoara mechanical enterprise for the results obtained throughout the 5-year plan and for the manner in which they began implementing the mining equipment program. I wish them the greatest possible successes along this line. (loud applause)

I also visited the enterprise for electrical measuring apparatus of Timisoara. The plant was built in the past 10 years and greatly developed during the 1976-80 5-year plan; its production increased and improved, with the apparatus manufactured being of high quality. It is obvious that the enterprise working people are concerned with continuously raising the qualitative and technical level of production and of all their activities. I want to congratulate this collective, too, which numbers about 3,600 people, including the communists among them, for the results attained so far, and to wish them even better results in implementing their program and in supplying the country with highly technical measuring and electrical equipment, in conditions of greatest possible economic efficiency. (loud applause)

I also visited the Timisoara welding institute. I was impressed with the results obtained there and with the collective's efforts to design the technologies and equipment required for our machine-building industry. The institute's collective has achieved noteworthy results. It is endeavoring to appropriately meet the requirements of our rapidly developing machine-building sector and socialist industry, and to produce sophisticated equipment such as nuclear installations. I want to convey equally warm congratulations to the institute collective for its results to date, and to wish them even more noteworthy achievements in the future. (loud applause)

I know that the other enterprises in Timis County have attained good results in their activity: some of them have even very good results. Naturally, at some plants performance has been poorer. However, generally speaking, the industrial enterprises of Timisoara and Timis County have ended the 5-year plan with important achievements. They have become more modern, have raised their technological level, and their production is of an increasingly good quality. Hence, at the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan I want to convey to all working people employed in Timis County industry warmest congratulations for the results obtained, and wishes for ever greater successes in their future work. (loud and prolonged applause).

Other branches of economic activities, as well as education, science and culture have also made considerable progress.

As for agriculture in general, a number of positive results were attained in the course of the 5-year plan. Agricultural production has increased considerably, although we must add that results still fall short of the potential of Timis County. Last year in particular, results fell far short of the county's possibilities.

Several comrades presented here a number of good results. The results obtained at Beregau are indeed good; that complex--with 1 million pigs--has all the necessary conditions for on-schedule fulfillment of all envisaged parameters and for achieving high economic efficiency. I want to congratulate the entire collective of that important complex; I hope they will indeed become a modern pig-fattening complex. (loud applause)

The results obtained by several cooperatives and by one agroindustrial council were mentioned at this meeting. There is no doubt that a 10,000 kg corn per hectare or a 4,000 kg wheat per hectare output is good, especially by comparison with other results recorded in the county. But perhaps the floor should have also been taken by comrades from agricultural cooperatives or by managers of agroindustrial councils where results were not so good, to explain why some cooperatives and councils can attain particularly good results while results at others are totally unsatisfactory. Climatic conditions alone are not sufficient to account for this situation. It is true--I repeat--that considerable progress was made during the 5-year plan in agriculture in general. Hence, before going into detail concerning past and future activities, I want to congratulate working people in villages, all cooperative members and all those employed in agriculture for their achievements; I hope that in the coming 5-year plan they will raise Timis County agriculture to the level of the county's potential. (loud applause)

We also have considerable achievements in the area of investment and housing--over 30,000 apartments were built in the county--which contributed to the development of towns and villages and permitted better living and housing conditions for a large number of working people.

Party organizations, the party aktiv and the county committee contributed considerably to the above achievements. In point of fact, we have a powerful party organization in Timis County--close to 98,000 strong--and there is no doubt that the work done by the communists and party organizations, as that of all working people regardless of nationality, contributed to everything that was achieved. [paragraph continues]

I therefore want to convey warmest congratulations to the communists, the party aktiv and all working people in the county, and to wish them even better results in 1981 and throughout the 1981-85 5-year plan. (loud applause)

However, some situations must be considered more critically and self-critically. It is true that the growth rate is satisfactory. Our results fully demonstrate the correctness of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country; good results were obtained in the past 5 years in implementing this program; our national wealth and national income increased, as did the people's living standard. Real incomes increased by about 29 percent, thus proving in practice that everything we are achieving in Romania is devoted to the fatherland's development and to raising the people's general well-being, and that the party's entire policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building are to increase national wealth and raise the country's level of civilization, to ensure the people's well-being and happiness, and to permit full assertion of man's personality--an essential condition for Romania's socialist and communist development. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

However, as I said, we must view things more critically and self-critically. We must realize that even the work of the party organization and certain activities in Timis County showed failings. Certain programs in industry, investments and especially in agriculture were not fulfilled. Had more responsibility been assumed and had work been better organized and more disciplined, there is no doubt that results would have been better in Timis County. It must be clear to us that we must do everything possible to deal with negative situations and to act in a revolutionary and communist spirit in all areas to unite the efforts of all working people, of all our people--in this case of all the inhabitants of Timis County--to consistently implement future targets.

The objectives for 1981 are known. They have been discussed at plenary meetings of the Central Committee, in the Grand National Assembly and at various meetings with party aktivs. Recently, as you know, we discussed in greater detail measures to implement development programs in agriculture with the first secretaries and secretaries of county committees and with agricultural cadres.

As is known, the 12th congress decided that greater emphasis should be put in the course of the present 5-year plan on securing raw materials and developing agriculture, in view of the fact that those two sectors are vital for ensuring the technical-material basis necessary for implementing our fatherland's general development targets. Timis County must contribute as well to both achieving important raw materials and energy resources--beginning with oil even, but also other raw materials--and to the agricultural sector. We attribute equal importance to both these sectors and I could not tell which should be given priority. Agriculture and raw materials must be given the greatest attention. If we solve those problems satisfactorily, we will be able to ensure more rapid progress for our fatherland in all areas. With a sound agriculture and with domestic resources of raw materials we can easily build additional processing facilities, develop industry and ensure the general development of the country.

This is why we must grasp that we are obligated--and the Timis County party aktiv is obligated--to do everything possible to fulfill first of all the tasks in those two sectors. We have all the necessary conditions for doing so. I have seen the equipment provided for enterprises: some of them have the most sophisticated installations currently available in international markets. We have huge manpower potential, people with the necessary know-how capable of any achievement once they coordinate their efforts and seriously get down to their job. We have a powerful party aktiv and a large number of party members. [paragraph continues]

By chanelling all these forces in a single direction we can be assured that Timis County, too, will rapidly eliminate the failings still existing in its activities and prove, as of 1981, that what happened in the past, especially in 1980, was a simple accident that will not recur in the future. (loud and prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In the area of machine-building and other industries, Timisoara and the entire Timis County currently have a large number of enterprises. Those enterprises must endeavor to fulfill their important tasks and supply the country with machinery of a high quality and technical level and on schedule, thus meeting both the needs of the national economy, and export requirements.

This year--and next year too, probably--we shall put the emphasis on completing and commissioning investment projects already under construction. In fact, we have decided not to begin work on new investment projects before current ones are completed. In Timisoara, too, there are several investment projects far behind schedule, and every effort must be made to start up all the projects envisaged, even before schedule if possible. As we decided for the entire country, all forces in the county must be concentrated on reducing the investment front, on commissioning production capacities on schedule, and on attaining the envisaged parameters at all existing enterprises. Timisoara still has great resources in this respect, and every possible effort must be made to attain satisfactory results this year.

Once again I want to stress the importance of agriculture. In accordance with decisions and with the law, as of this year each county--hence Timis, too--must cover all its consumer needs from its own production--after delivering the established agricultural and food products to the state stock. Through self-management and self-administration each county must be in a position to cover all its consumer needs, at the same time complying with delivery quotas for state stock. This requires optimal labor organization in agriculture, in all state and cooperative agricultural units, and in all communes and towns, so that each square meter of land will be under crops and produce, regardless of ownership. Let us not forget for a moment that the land, whoever may own it, is the property of the entire nation, of all the people, and that it must yield food and permit the development of our society. Each person must work each meter of land appropriately, in accordance with existing norms and regulations. In this respect Timisoara still has untapped reserves, and order and discipline must be introduced. We have here an agricultural institute and an old research station at Lovrin; as I said, good results were obtained at several complexes. This potential, which is not shared by all counties, must be capitalized upon. How can the comrades from the agricultural institute and the Lovrin research station think that they have fulfilled their obligations when by law they are responsible for ensuring an adequate level in the county's agriculture? It can only be concluded that the work of the educational institute and of the station falls short of current requirements and tasks.

The situation prevailing in Timis County agriculture must be examined very seriously, and measures must be taken to eliminate negative situations this year. Production must be brought up to the level of the conditions existing in the county. Timis County also produces seed--and Lovrin is proud of their good seed. But for whom is it? Is it not for the county? This seed must prove their productivity not on one or five square meters; It must permit good crops throughout the county. But I think the blame is to be laid not so much on the seed but on labor organization in agriculture. Hence, measures must be taken to better organize work in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises, state machinery stations and joint agroindustrial councils.

However, we discussed such problems in detail at the Brasov working meeting, so I will not now dwell on them.

In accordance with what we decided last summer and fall in connection with the animal breeding and other agricultural sectors, all necessary measures must be taken to ensure appropriate agricultural work organization. Possibilities are good, and I am confident that Timis County will obtain good crops as of this very year. However, greater order must be put in agroindustrial councils, in their organization, and in the work of all agricultural unit management councils. We decided to send 3-4 more specialists from the center and from counties to each agroindustrial council to bolster them. We also decided to make improvements in the leadership of the councils; particularly, we will have serious discussions with party aktivists who are chairmen of agroindustrial councils. They must be on a par with the regional committee secretary, that is, must be capable of leading agricultural and industrial activities, managerial duties on the area of the council, and party work with equal efficiency. For this, it is compulsory for the aktivist to live at the agroindustrial council.

No one should hold the position of chairman of the agroindustrial council and of party aktivist if he is not part of and lives in the working collective where he carries out his activity. To be chairman of the agroindustrial council means to be a good aktivist, to know the people and be able to work with them; one should also be fond of agriculture, one should be knowledgeable about plants and animals and love agricultural work. The council chairman's activity is not that of an official, it actually means leading the economic and political-organizational work; it is a highly responsible activity. Were I to compare it, I would say that to a certain extent it is superior to the activity of a county secretary because it is directly linked to implementing, day by day, the highly important economic and political-organizational tasks. Therefore, the best aktivists must head the agroindustrial councils. (loud applause)

We believe that the chairman of the executive bureau of the agroindustrial council should be one of the best leaders of the socialist units. He could be the director of the agricultural machine station, the director of the state agricultural enterprise or a cooperative chairman. Having a chief engineer and economist in the cooperative or units in which he works, he will be able to devote an important part of his work to efficiently coordinating the activity of the agroindustrial council. Therefore, let us employ the best leader of agricultural units who has demonstrated--in practice, not in theory--that he is able to unite efforts to implement the program on developing agriculture and the other industrial activities within the agroindustrial council. I have said that these councils will be given 3-4 agricultural specialists in keeping with the agroindustrial council's speciality. However, we must also achieve better coordination in the party activity by creating a party committee that will encompass all party secretaries in communes and agricultural units. This committee, certainly without statutory rights, shall coordinate and guide the overall political-organizational activity aimed at fulfilling the production tasks. We must try to finish organizing the councils and their activity in January and not later than 15 February. Let us make use of the general meetings that are taking place in cooperatives, in agricultural machine stations, state agricultural enterprises and in noncooperativized communes--I am referring to communes in hilly and mountainous areas--to discuss with the peasants, with all working people agricultural matters and to work out the necessary economic and organizational measures aimed at fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 12th party congress which envisage the achievement of a new agricultural revolution from the point of view of productivity, production and profitability. I believe that there are all necessary conditions in Timis County to radically improve agricultural activity already this year. (loud, prolonged applause)

Comrades, it is also necessary to constantly pay attention to exports considering that we import a great deal--especially raw and other materials--and that we have to secure the necessary means of payment. We must also concern ourselves very actively with cutting back imports and producing the necessary materials, spare parts and equipment at home to substantially cut back imports on the basis of free convertible currencies. Some comrades stressed today that imports in counties are still high. In this respect we also have a polytechnical institute showing very good results; by uniting the creative energy of education and research with that of enterprises and working people's collectives let us more rapidly and appropriately resolve the problems regarding cutbacks in materials, spare parts and subassemblies. Thus you will contribute to a greater extent to implementing the program of evening out the balance of trade and balance of payments, thus ensuring the country's appropriate development in this field as well. One must stress that in this respect that the 1980 results cannot satisfy us. I do not want to dwell on them in the belief that all enterprises, town and county committees, the party aktiv, the working people and leading councils will draw all necessary conclusions and will take action, so that appropriate action is taken in Timis County both in the field of exports and in that of cutting back imports.

Generally speaking, we must take such action so that a new quality of work is achieved in all fields of activity. We must pay greater attention to scientific activity, to making use of the huge force available in the research field so as to resolve the complex material and technical problems and to ensure the improvement of the overall activity in keeping with the most modern achievements of science and technology at a world level.

It is necessary to pay greater attention to labor productivity, a field in which we still have great reserves. We must take more determined action in this respect by placing appropriate stress on measures aimed at better organizing labor and productivity, the mechanization and automation of the production processes, on constantly reducing the number of nonproductive personnel and on improving the level of technical and professional knowledge of all working people. Taking into consideration the great number of working people who have been active in production for a short time, we must make greater efforts to improve their knowledge, ensure their thorough professional and technical training, and strengthen their work discipline and responsibility--compulsory requirements for a high labor productivity and for an appropriate quality of the overall activity.

We must also act with great determination to apply the new economic mechanism. It is necessary for us to understand that self-management and self-administration require an increased responsibility of the leading councils, of the general meetings and the working people's active participation in leading all sectors of activity.

It is also necessary for us to take very firm action to cut back material consumption and to generally reduce material expenditures in order to increase economic efficiency--a basic precondition for increasing the national income, the national wealth and for ensuring the necessary conditions for the country's general development and for contsantly improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

The provisions for this year and the 5-year plan are known; they were established on the basis of the 12th party congress decisions. Appropriate organizational measures are needed to have the guarantee that the new economic mechanism--self-management and self-administration in all sectors of activity--will be completely effective, thus ensuring an increased economic efficiency and a better quality of overall activity. This is a field in which we have had and still have great shortcomings and we must pay great attention to it. Let us proceed from the fact that without profitability, without economic efficiency we will not be able to ensure conditions for implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania!

The role of the party organizations must increase even more. They must thoroughly discuss the tasks devolving on them in fulfilling the role of the party's political leading force in all sectors of activity. As I have mentioned more than once, the fulfillment of the role of leading political force does not mean only the assertion of certain principles and is not a general slogan; it is linked to the work carried out by each party member, each party organization and by each party aktivist. To speak about the party's leading role means to speak about each party aktivist's activity and responsibility who, closely linked to his work comrades in all sectors, is dutybound to act to disseminate and constantly implement the party's policy in all fields of activity. I have repeatedly stressed and I want to repeat here in Timisoara that party members, communists have no special rights; the communists' rights are those of all our people and of all working people. However, they have special duties, for, being members of a vanguard revolutionary party, they have taken upon themselves the obligation and responsibility to act as revolutionaries and to work to achieve a better and more just society that will ensure for all our fatherland's citizens equal living and work conditions and opportunities for them to forcefully assert their human personality. Communists must take more determined action to implement the principles of socialist ethics and equity. This is the manner in which communists should differ from other people. They must act to raise all citizens to the level of requirements facing the builders of a communist society. Let us do all we can so that all working people, irrespective of nationality, will become aware of their responsibility in the work and struggle for a communist, free and indpendent future. (loud applause; chants: Ceausescu-RCP!)

The Timis County party organization has a powerful aktiv. I believe that only part of that aktiv, certainly the main aktiv, is present in this hall; but there are thousands upon thousands of party and state activists who constitute the party organization aktiv and who must play a more important role in resolving the problems concerning the leadership of the economic, social and political activity of the county. It is necessary for the county party committee to appeal to and rely more often on the party aktiv, to consult it and discuss general problems with it and basic problems of the overall party life within specialized branches of activity. Party democracy, viewed within the context of the socialist democracy that is being achieved in our fatherland, presupposes a constant and active participation of the party aktiv, of the communists, in discussing all domestic and international issues, in adopting decisions and in working out measures aimed at implementing the party's policy in all fields of activity. This is why we must see that the party aktiv is the main force with which the county committee will ensure the resolute implementation of the 12th party congress tasks, the Central Committee decisions and the country's laws! (prolonged applause)

We must intensify political-organizational and ideological activity. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improving revolutionary knowledge and the ideological level of the party aktiv, of communists so that the complex problems that emerge in the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the very complex international problems are better understood and so that action can be taken to appropriately solve them in keeping with the concrete conditions in Romania.

Generally, our policy set forth by the 12th party congress is a just policy; we have a program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society which for our party is the guiding light in its economic and political-ideological activity and the very essence of revolutionary and dialectical-materialist concept that is being applied creatively in Romania. We must do all we can so that our party organizations, communists and the party aktiv will constantly and forcefully improve their ideological and political level!

At the same time, let us intensify mass pol' ical-cultural work, the educational activity and that of shaping a new man armed with an elevated socialist knowledge. The comprehensively developed socialist society we are building is a society of a free man, a society of people who are actively participating in decisionmaking and in implementing them, a society of people aware of everything that must be achieved in each stage of our society's development. Only by arming people with a high socialist awareness and by acting to shape a new man--conscious builder of his own destiny--will we ensure our fatherland's more and more determined progress on the road of socialism and communism!

We must constantly concern ourselves with improving leadership, developing democracy and making use of the broad democratic framework at our disposal to ensure the active participation of all social categories in discussing problems and in the activity aimed at our fatherland's general development.

I have stressed more than once that socialist democracy is particularly important for building the new socialist society and that we are building socialism and communism with and for the people. Let us do all we can so that the people will feel under any circumstances that they are the owners of everything that exists in our country, that they bear the responsibility for united action--as owners, producers and consumers--for using the means available in our country with maximum efficiency and for our fatherland's overall progress--a basic condition for further improving the material and cultural living standard of all our nation. We must strengthen the unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front proceeding from the fact that only by complete unity and by implementing the party program will we be able to ensure our country's elevation to new peaks of progress and civilization and the constant strengthening of our fatherland's independence and sovereignty and its active participation in the struggle for peace, socialism and a better and more just world on our planet. (loud applause and cheers; the audience rises and chants: "Ceausescu-peace!)

Comrades, I do not want to refer to international issues. Our stand and the manner in which our party acts at an international level to contribute to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world in a democratic manner and to ensure a policy of detente, national independence and peace are known.

Indeed, the international situation is quite complex. There are many problems that have brought about a serious aggravation of the international situation; however, there are also a number of positive results in the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy of force and diktat. All conditions exist so that the progressive and anti-imperialist forces--among the ranks of which the socialist countries hold an important place--are able to take united action to resolve existing problems through negotiations and to surmount the current serious international situation and ensure the continuation of the policy of detente and peace. Romania is determined to do all it can to contribute to this policy that is fully in keeping with both our people's interests and those of all peoples. We are determined to do all we can for European security, for strengthening cooperation in the Balkans and with all our neighbors and to take firm action to develop relations with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the other world states, including the developed capitalist countries, on the basis of the principles of full equality of right, respect for national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use or threat of force and noninterference in internal affairs.

We are aware that everything we achieve is primarily in keeping with our people's requirements and, at the same time, constitutes an important contribution to the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. We therefore act to implement the party program, develop the forces of production and improve our people's well-being, we fulfill our duties toward our nation and toward the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation and make an important contribution to implementing a new, democratic policy of full equality among all world nations, (loud, prolonged applause)

In conclusion, I would like to express the conviction that the party aktiv, the communists and all working people in Timis County will act with great determination--by drawing conclusions both from what is good and from shortcomings--to successfully implement the tasks devolving upon them this year and in years to come. I want to stress that I have not been as critical as I proposed to be at the beginning. (loud applause) I thought that since the 5-year plan we have just concluded is still involved and considering the positive results recorded, it is enough to mention only certain negatives. I hope that the county committee, the party aktiv will draw the necessary conclusions and will understand that I have given them credit, so to speak, by more lenient criticism. I have expressed the confidence that the party aktiv will know what action to take to raise the overall activity in the shortest time possible to the level of requirements envisaged by the 12th party congress. I am confident that you, the entire aktiv and all party organizations will draw the necessary conclusions in this respect. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I wish all of you and all communists and working people in Timisoara and Timis County increasingly greater successes in their overall activity, much good health and happiness! (cheers, loud applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu, RCP, Ceausescu and the people'", "Ceausescu-many happy returns!"; all those present at the meeting rise and in a very enthusiastic atmosphere give ovations to the RCP, its Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic)

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO BRASOV COUNTY 16 JAN

AU161028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES)--This morning Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, continues the working visit started on January 15. After the meetings he had yesterday with collectives of working people at Zarnesti, Risnov, Cristian and Brasov, this morning the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state visits great industrial units of the Brasov municipality. On the occasion analysed is the implementation of the targets set for the recently concluded quinquennium, and the measures that must be taken for better carrying out the economic activity in 1981. The first visited unit was the great truck enterprise in the locality.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by Elena Ceausescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea.

SUNDIC VIEWS SPANISH PARTY EUROCOMMUNISM DISPUTE

LD151942 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The clash between the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia [PSUC] was not unexpected, although it must be admitted that nobody believed that it would reach such proportions. The PSUC deleted from its program the term "Eurocommunism" and thus brought into question the ideological and action unity of the Spanish communists. According to some observers, it is a matter of two opposing tactics. However, judging by the reaction of the PCE and its secretary general, Santiago Carrillo, it is more likely that it concerns a much deeper dispute with far-reaching consequences. The fact that 26 Catalan municipal chairmen and councillors demand the convening of an extraordinary congress of the PSUC makes one believe that there exists considerable principled disagreements among Catalonian communists as well, and that the present leadership elected at the Fifth PSUC Congress did not have the full support of the party membership for deleting the term "Eurocommunism" from the party program. The new leadership which is in open dispute with the PCE is not prepared at present to accept the idea of an extraordinary congress and will very likely do everything to prevent it. If it succeeds, the relations between the PSUC and the PCE will be, at least for some time to come, completely disrupted.

This clash represents the first serious attempt to compel the PCE to renounce its Eurocommunist orientation whose main protagonist is Santiago Carrillo, as well as the first breakthrough of a different view of relations and cooperation between the European communist and workers' parties. It is not at all accidental that this breakthrough happened in Spain, especially bearing in mind the considerable resistance by the European communist and workers' parties to the independent course of the Spanish communists which was accompanied by frequent and very sharp criticism of Eurocommunism. Carrillo himself was often the target of attacks, when his policy was the subject of very sharp assessments. It is true that polemics with Carrillo and the PCE have become less frequent recently, but the assessment of his policy and Eurocommunism in general has not been in any way altered.

The leadership of the PCE does not believe that the PSUC turned its back on Eurocommunism on its own initiative, but that certain forces outside Spain have also played a part. Preparing for the 10th congress, the PCE leadership is firmly determined to persist in defending Eurocommunism without any concessions. Carrillo has obtained full support from the Executive Committee in what is considered to be its first failure--if indeed it was, as it appears, the intention of the PSUC to undermine Carillo's position--or rather the failure of the leadership of the Catalan party. It is an open question, however, whether anyone will get involved in the dispute between the PCE and the PSUC. The Spanish rightwing welcomed this clash and, if the Catalan party obtains support from outside and maintains its present stance, not only will the ideological and political unity of the Spanish communists be in danger but also their democratic role in the transformation of Spain. The price of the clash would above all be paid by the Spanish working class, thus causing great harm to the aspirations of the communist parties in capitalist countries to be independent and to struggle for socialism in keeping with conditions in which they operate.

ECONOMY CHAMBER CONSIDERS CREDITS FOR POLAND

LD152026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG)--The possibilities for exporting consumer goods and agricultural and food products to Poland on credit were considered today by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Department for the Promotion of Economic Cooperation With Poland.

Work organizations are interested in exporting 450 million [currency not specified] worth of these goods. The possibilities of improving the structure of these exports, bearing in mind the interest expressed by the Polish side, were also discussed. A larger allocation of footwear, textiles and agricultural and food products was envisaged. It was decided that the work organizations which are interested in these exports should discuss the possibilities for financing them with commercial banks and then inform the department so that a definite offer can be determined.

DRAGOSAVAC DISCUSSES STAND ON POLAND IN KOSOVO

AU141937 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac spoke last night to the political aktiv of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo about current problems of international relations and the sociopolitical and economic trends in our country. He said that we constantly link our internal economic situation, as well as the political one to a certain degree, with the situation in the world and we view it in this light. The international situation is grave and as things stand now, there is no prospect of its improving quickly.

Dragosavac also said that there is hardly a country in the world now that does not feel serious economic difficulties. We justly note that our working people and citizens are aware of the circumstances in which we operate. We know that peace and human progress in the world do not depend solely on capitalist governments and the bourgeoisie, but also on socialist countries and socialist forces. Therefore, Dragosavac continued, we must be consistent and shall remain consistent in the struggle for the equality of all the peoples in denouncing every aggression, regardless of whence it comes and under which pretext it is carried out.

Dragosavac said that we have helped and will help every progressive liberation movement and every nation conducting a defensive war, that we have always been and will be against all forms of hegemonism and inequality in international relations and that wars and military interventions can least be justified and conducted in the name of socialism.

Dragosavac then said that now when we speak about current economic problems and stabilization we must insist on the consciousness of the communists and their ideological and political edification, but also that of all other working people. We must pay more attention to the fact of how we behave, work and appear in public. Some utterances and writings lack sufficient responsibility and feeling for the current situation. To put one's selfish interests at the center, as some people do, bypassing the socialist interests and the interests of the revolution, and only criticizing but not doing anything means to err to a great extent.

Dragosavac also pointed out some problems in accelerated development of underdeveloped regions, especially Kosovo. In an aggravated economic situation there were some individuals in the developed republics and the province who thought that they would resolve virtually all their problems and plans if they set aside less for the underdeveloped ones. We must always consider the whole, the developed and the underdeveloped ones. It is our joint obligation, our joint policy and our joint interest. We must continue to develop it through our system, and of course it is the only way we will be successful.

We are aware, and so are the cadres in Kosovo in particular, that the main burden of its accelerated development will be borne by Kosovo, and it will be able to do so if the agreed aid by our entire community continues to arrive, particularly through associating labor and pooling resources.

Speaking about some subjective shortcomings in our society, Dragosavac recalled the present topicality of the [October 1972] letter by Comrade Tito and the Executive Bureau. Concerning certain deviations, I would say that the letter has not lost its significance regarding morals, combativeness and strengthening the moral image of the communists. We must constantly work in this respect, we must free ourselves of opportunism and other shortcomings: This is what we must incessantly push through and implement in our institutions and our system, and the communists must lead in this respect.

Presenting the positions of our country and the League of Communists on some events in the world, Dragosavac said, among other things, that as communists and as a socialist country we shall render, as much as we can, moral and material support to the party and state leadership of Poland in resolving the crisis that has arisen. We shall do it without interfering in their internal affairs, without making any suggestions from the sidelines, and in doing so we would wish that all others abide by that. It would be the best assistance to Poland and its communists.

Dragosavac said that sometimes in the criticism of real socialism one does not sufficiently see the presence and activities of other forces. In that respect, however, we must stick to principles to the end, for we won our struggle against Cominform and Stalinism without making any concessions to some other forces. We remained consistent to socialist principles.

Dragosavac assessed that our relations with the neighboring countries are good and that they are constantly advancing, that our relations with Albania are also advancing along various lines, that it is our common interest that our socialist countries should develop freely and independently and preserve their independence and that we are developing good neighborly friendly cooperation.

MINIC, DELEGATION DEPART FOR ANGOLA VISIT

LD161332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Luanda today. He was accompanied by Branko Vemic, head of the LCY Central Committee Presidium group for parties and movements in nonaligned countries, and Velimir Lalevic, chef de cabinet. The LCY representatives were seen off at Surcin Airport by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

FEC ADOPTS DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MONETARY ISSUES

LD152056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council today considered and adopted a draft resolution on the fulfillment of tasks and objectives of the common monetary and money supply policy and the common bases for the credit policy this year. The council adopted this draft resolution as a basis for coordinating stances of the republics and provinces in the Inter-Republican Committee for Finances. This draft determines the framework and tasks concerning the regulation of the amount of money in circulation and the volume of bank investments, as well as the basic directions for implementing the common selective credit policy. It is envisaged that the overall primary issue this year will amount to 59.5 billion dinars. Of this, 4.6 billion dinars would be used for financing the federal budget deficit in 1981, while the remaining 54.9 billion dinars would be used for liquidating of bonds and for participation in the financing of priority selective arrangements.

The council also adopted a resolution on amending the decision which determines the rate of exchange of foreign currencies as a basis for working out custom duties and other import taxes, export tax allowances and the right to import and to settle import bills.

'SIGNIFICANT TURNING POINTS' MARKED IN 1980 TRADE

AU152215 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jan 81 p 9

[Zivojin Todorovic report]

[Summary] "While we are waiting for the final array of results on Yugoslav trade with foreign countries in 1980, the latest reports indicate a very significant success. In the past 12 months, the Yugoslav economy's exports amounted to $8,978,000 and imports to $15,067,900,000.

"Last year is important for several reasons and it constitutes one of the most significant turning points in our economic relations with foreign countries in recent years."

The foreign trade deficit has been reduced by $1.3 billion, which is a significant success considering that the higher price of crude oil added more than $1 billion to the foreign bill, even though our oil imports were reduced by 5 percent.

In 1979, 48 percent of imports were covered by exports, but this proportion increased to about 60 percent last year and should increase to 70 percent by the end of 1985. "The rate of growth of exports last year increased by 32 percent, and of imports 7 percent." Our exports to developed West European and overseas countries increased 13 percent and imports were reduced to 93 percent of the previous year's level, but the proportion of imports covered by exports only increased from 35 percent to 43 percent.

Yugoslav exports to developing countries last year increased 44 percent and imports 32 percent. Some "objective reasons," such as the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, are responsible for the results in some areas not being better.

In trade with socialist countries in general and East European countries in particular, our exports increased 49 percent and imports 28 percent. "Among other things, negotiations have begun recently between Yugoslav and Soviet businessmen on advancing economic cooperation even more energetically. Similar negotiations are expected with other CEMA member countries too."

Great difficulties are undoubtedly in store this year because of world economic problems and because the restriction on imports has hit many economic organizations. In addition, the business behavior of some organizations still inflicts considerable harm. Thus, "an unjustifiably large number of trade representatives," particularly in East European socialist countries and West Europe, still concentrate on imports or are quite passive.

INCREASED RETAIL PRICES, LIVING COST REPORTED

AU151937 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 81 p 5

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Last year retail prices increased by 30.4 percent as compared with average retail prices in the preceding year. According to a report by the Federal Institute for Statistics, the high increase in retail prices was decisively influenced by increases in the prices of agricultural products--34.1 percent, industrial products--33.7 percent, service--22.7 percent, industrial food products--21.2 percent, and alcoholic beverages--21 percent.

In December 1980 the overall increase in retail prices amounted to 52.9 percent as compared with the average retail prices for the entire year of 1979, and to 39.2 percent as compared with the same month of the preceding year. Retail prices also did not remain stable in December 1980. As a matter of fact, the 2.6 percent increase in the retail prices recorded in that month as compared with November, was the highest monthly increase in the last 15 years, with the exception of that in December 1974, when it amounted to 2.9 percent.

The cost of living in 1980 increased by 30.3 percent as compared with the 1979 average cost of living. As the Federal Institute for Statistics reports, the largest part--46.5 percent--of the increase in the cost of living last year was due to increased food costs. Other groups of products and services included in the formation of the overall index of the cost of living had a considerably smaller influence in this respect.

In December the cost of living was by 51.2 percent higher than the average cost of living in the preceding year and 37.3 percent higher than in December 1979. It must be also pointed out that the 3 percent monthly increase in the cost of living recorded last December was the highest since December 1965. And again this time, too, the largest part--67.8 percent--of the increase in the cost of living was related to food prices.

Difficulties in Raw Materials Supply

A further weakening of overall market conditions, considerable changes in the structure of supply and demand and strong inflationary pressures must be expected in the first 6 months of this year. However, there is no need to fear that industry might be without work, but that does not mean that there will be no difficulties in the supply of raw materials and producer goods.

PRESIDENCY COUNCIL DISCUSSES NEW DEFENSE BILL

AU151642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held today. Cvijetin Mijatovic presided and presidents of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists also took part in the session. TANJUG reports that the session discussed the draft bill on all-people's defense. The council made some suggestions but otherwise assessed that the draft constitutes a good foundation for preparing the final text of the bill.

RIBICIC 'TONES DOWN' CRITICISMS OF GOVERNMENT

LD151351 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Jan 81 p 5

[Richard Swartz dispatch: "Plain Speaking After Tito: Men's Magazine Criticizes the Party"]

[Text] Vienna--A magazine interview with Mitja Ribicic, former Yugoslav Government head and now one of the strong men after Tito, has caused a great deal of controversy in Yugoslavia in the last few days--so much so that Ribicic felt obliged in the party newspaper, BORBA, to tone down some of his statements.

The original interview with Ribicic appeared in the magazine, START--which is published in Zagreb and is the Yugoslav equivalent of PLAYBOY--and contained a critical candor which few thought the Slovene, who is considered to be dogmatic, capable of.

For the first time since President Tito's death last spring a high-ranking party functionary did some plain speaking, very different from the anxious or dogmatic tones which have been dominant in the past. Ribicic criticized leading politicians for having been paralyzed by Tito's long illness--a number of important and urgent problems were not tackled in time and are now becoming even more pressing.

According to Ribicic the Communist Party is also too sensitive to criticism from other quarters in society and this only creates an unfavorable political climate and worsens the chances of solving Yugoslavia's serious economic problem.

Ribicic made a direct attack on the federal government in Belgrade which he considers far too weak and lacking in authority to be able to push through its policies throughout the country; he likened the government to a group of people who internally "are at each other's throats like cat and dog."

For safety's sake, perhaps, Ribicic added that he is not calling for government chief Veselin Djuranovic's resignation. At the same time Ribicic welcomed Yugoslavia's difficulties in obtaining further credits abroad--this will give the Yugoslavs the stimulus to rely on their own resources to a greater extent than in the past and also to change what does not work.

In the START magazine interview he also touched on the intellectuals, who have recently had cautious criticisms branded as "hostile" and as casting doubt on the self-management system. Ribicic found it remarkable that Yugoslav journalists were able to write virulent attacks, obviously inspired from on high, against a book which they had not read--this is Milovan Djilas' biography of Tito, which was published abroad last summer and which, because of its critical approach, gave rise to a violent press campaign against Djilas in Yugoslavia.

Ribicic thought that such critical publications should be permitted in Yugoslavia too, at least for research and documentation. Ribicic--once minister of the interior in Slovenia--expressed regret that questions of this type had been left to the Ministry of the Interior and the security bodies in Yugoslavia.

Ribicic's plain speaking has obviously caused irritation at the highest level in Belgrade; this is how the new interview with Ribicic, which party newspaper, BORBA, was quick to publish, should be interpreted. In it he tones down some of his statements, but without retracting anything.

This criticism from the Slovenian Socialist Alliance chairman is no accident. Ribicic voiced similar views in the conversation with SVENSKA DAGBLADET in November. But the fact that Ribicic has chosen to publicize his views in Yugoslavia openly shows that there are forces within the Yugoslav state and party leadership which want to base the country's "stabilization policy" on a more open discussion than in the past and with greater regard for purely economic results.